The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,674—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ... Rs.	40	Per Annum ... Rs.	50
Half-yearly ...	25	Half-yearly ...	31
Quarterly ...	13	Quarterly ...	16
Monthly ...	5	Monthly ...	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ... Rs.	52	Per Annum ... Rs.	63
Half-yearly ...	29	Half-yearly ...	36
Quarterly ...	16	Quarterly ...	20
Monthly ...	6	Monthly ...	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ... Rs.	5	0
Second do. ...	2	8
Third do. ...	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ... 3 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ... „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden ...	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez ...	260	220	80
Port Said ...	380	240	90
Messina ...	500	340	140
Naples ...	500	340	140
Leghorn ...	500	340	140
Genoa ...	500	340	140
Marseilles ...	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 2,009 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, the 25th November. This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ... „ 500

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.
S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
T Trieste ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
T Cyprus (via Port Said) ...	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said ...	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez ...	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden ...	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London ...	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE ...	2342	450	C. Fraser ...	24th Nov.
(s) GWALIOR ...	2732	450	J. C. Babot ...	1st Dec.
VENETIA ...	2726	450	J. Orman ...	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR ...	2621	450	E J. Baker ...	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND ...	4023	700	R. Methven ...	25th Nov.
BOKHARA ...	2032	450	W. D. Anderson ...	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM ...	3014	500	G. N. Hector ...	5th Dec.
ASSAM ...	3033	500	N. Stewart ...	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN J. VERRILL.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 29th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
18th November, 1879. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant—Sale commencing at 2 p. m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery:—

1 Bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yard bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hank winding frames, hangers, bolts, nuts, corkscrews, &c. &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS are now being booked from all Stations between Bombay and Ahmedabad, at which the Mail Train stops, and GOODS and PARCELS are being booked from all Stations on the B. B. & C. I. Line to all Stations between Ahmedabad and Palanpur on the Western Rajputana line.

For particulars of rates apply to Station Masters, or to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ...	Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ...	„	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
THIRD WEEK
Of the best Entertainment ever seen in India.
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management, desirous of affording all classes an opportunity of witnessing THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES OF THE PUPPETS, Have determined to make the following REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Body of Hall, Rs. 2 and 1.
GALLERY—ANNAS EIGHT.
Children, Servants and Schools, half price.
A few Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT
Of the present Attractive Programme.
LAST NIGHT OF THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
Budget of Songs, Jokes and Dances,
LAST NIGHT
Of the touching Dramatic Allegory,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
With all the beautiful Effects.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE DANCING SKELETON.
The whole concluding with the Glorious Old English Pantomime,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
with all the beautiful scenery, good acting, good singing, magnificent dresses and appointments,
WONDERFULLY FUNNY HARLEQUINADE
and
GREAT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 22ND,
SECOND AND LAST
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 4 o'clock,
For the convenience of Families, Children and Schools.
On this occasion
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
Various Novelties and Old Favourites in
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
and the Children's Pantomime,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
Children and native servants half price to all parts of the Hall.
Schools admitted in numbers at a nominal rate on application to the Manager.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING FUND
OF THE
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th inst., at 9 p.m.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Programme and full particulars will shortly be announced.

WANTED, a HEAD SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN for the Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. He must be well qualified in Mathematics, Engineering, Designing, and Drawing, and must have had at least five years' practical experience on works of construction. Apply personally with Testimonials to the undersigned.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Bombay Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 19th November 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m. TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st November 1879.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALE of the MILL PREMISES and MACHINERY of this Company, which was advertised to take place on Saturday, the 22nd November instant, is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, 1879, at the same hour and place.—Dated this 20th day of November 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE at the Bombay Arsenal up to 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, 1879, for the SUPPLY of ORDNANCE STORES. The Tenders will be opened there in the presence of the parties tendering in accordance with the notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th instant, which will be continued in it till the 18th proximo.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
20th November, 1879.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
IN
NEWEST DESIGNS
AND
OF BEST MAKERS,
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1880.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
COOPER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Will be Published,
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,
MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay

Rupees ...
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

£ Sterling ...
H—Interest, 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

Dollars ...
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of

COOPER & Co., Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI,

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH STORES.

Prime York Hams.
Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Swiss Milk.
Confectionery.
Chocolate.
Chocolate Creams.
Bon Bon Cossaques.
Tasmania Jams.
&c., &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW STREET AND FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ... Cash. Rs. 2 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture,
from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong,
from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers,
from Rs. 10 to 50.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic inaling Cases,
from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted
from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15.
Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS'
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements,
from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES.
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE
WILHELM'S QEULLE;

ONE OF THE MOST RENOWNED SPRINGS
OF
NATURAL EFFERVESCENT MINERAL WATER,
SITUATED AT
KRONTHAL,
NEAR
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

[Extract from *Naval and Military Gazette*, March 26th, 1879.]

Among the many natural mineral waters that have of late years come into vogue, our attention has been called to a water called the Wilhelm's Quelle, from a spring situated in the Taunus, near Frankforte-on-the-Maine. It is highly recommended by several eminent medical men, Dr. Quain, Mr. Spencer Wells, and Sir George Burrows speaking very favourably of it.

Sold by
D. FERNANDES & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists, Bombay.

ICE MAKING MACHINERY.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

WESTS ETHER ICE MACHINES.

To make from 5 cwt. of pure block Ice in 24 hours.

THE above machine are supplied at English cost price plus Shipping and Landing Charges and Agency Commission. Full particulars can be obtained at S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUMENTS supplied to the Army, or to Railway, School, Local Companies, or the Bands of Native Princes at the London prices plus the actual Importation Charges, Government Duty and Agency Commission. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GO AND SEE THE CASH BAZAAR.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS.

GOODS OF ALL CLASSES.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

YOU WILL FIND ALL YOU REQUIRE THERE.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OR
CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ... Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6 ... Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier) ... „ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) ... „ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favor of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

MADEMOISELLE BLONDIN,

QUEEN OF THE BICYCLE,
AND
MONSIEUR BLONDIN
HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE,
and will make their
FIRST GRAND ILLUMINATED
HIGH ROPE ASCENSION IN BOMBAY
IN THE LARGE PAVILION ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE,
ON SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,

and will perform the most daring and sensational feats ever witnessed, including THE GREAT CHAIR TRICK, THE CRADLE ACT, WORKING a BICYCLE BACKWARDS and Forwards on the Rope 40 feet high, Carrying a Lady over the ROPE, and several other daring feats too numerous to mention.

Admission—1st Class, Rs. 2; 2nd Class, Re 1; 3rd, 8 As.
Doors open at 8, commence at 9 p.m.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ... Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash ... 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation [a] j = o).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.
Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, an EXCHANGE to India (any Presidency) by a Captain of the Line in Ceylon. Apply to R. M. F., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a SALESMAN for MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS, especially for WHITES and PRINTS. Apply by letter to "A. B. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An IMPORTANT MEETING of GREAT INTEREST to JUVENILES will be held in the Framjee Institute TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Attendance invited.

TO LET, FURNISHED FLAT, Hornby Row; BOARD and LODGING for two Ladies or Gents in Hornby Row. Apply to S. T., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, large Garden Bungalow, 4 Bed with Bath Rooms, suitable for Europeans. Locality quiet, airy and healthy. Near Rail & Tram. Rent Rs. 85. "CARLO." *B.G.*

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION To-morrow, Saturday, 1 tall handsome Bengal Buggy with good looking chesnut Horse and Brass Mounted Harness.

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FRERE ROAD.

FOR SALE, an English-made BUGGY by Kesterton and a powerful Arab Horse. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Girgaum.

PONY FOR SALE.—A Strong Pony Gelding, very good looking, fast, and useful, has played Polo. Apply to T., Office of this paper.

PEKOE TEA in 10 lbs. boxes from the Lanode Tea Plantation, Kangra, to be had at PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, Cockburn and Campbell's celebrated Scotch Whiskey. Price Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, 3, Church Lane.

FOR SALE, a new DOG-CART and young Arab HORSE. English SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, the Turnout Rs. 1,100. Apply "C. J.," Bombay Gazette Office.

XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail via Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, several PROPERTIES on Malabar Hill, at Mandvie Bunder, and elsewhere. For particulars apply to the BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in excellent order, with handsome pair very powerful Arabs, height 14-3, and Harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,750. Address "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, one of two Tea Gardens [as the owner is unable to work both] situated in the best part of the Kangra Valley, moderately priced Labour and Manure abundant. Living cheap. European climate. Apply to "PROPRIETOR," care of JAMES MADDEN and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRY PEARSE'S MACHINE MADE HOUSEHOLD BREAD, Price Six Pice the 16 oz. loaf.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the Company that the pure transparent block Ice manufactured by the Company is supplied to Steamers and Vessels in the Harbour as American Ice at an anna a pound. Notice is hereby given to Owners, Agents and Captains of Vessels that this Company's ICE can be PROCURED through Dubashes in any quantity at the rate of

HALF AN ANNA A POUND.

A stock of Ice is always kept on hand, and large Orders to the extent of several tons can be executed and the Ice delivered at any of the Bunders free of charge within two hours after the receipt of the Order.

The Ice is frozen in solid transparent blocks, ten inches thick, and weighing 5 cwt each. These blocks can be divided on the premises into smaller sizes to meet the convenience of customers.

Applicants for large quantities are recommended to apply to the Manager at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

Ice is also sold at the following depôts:—Crawford Market, Pydhonee and Byculla.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

MYRABOLAMS (HIRDA) FOR SALE.

OFFERS invited for the PURCHASE of MYRABOLAMS (gathered during the present season) at the undermentioned Depôts in the Satara Collectorate.

TALUKA MAHABLESHWAR.
Malcolm Peth, on the Mahableshwar-Mahad Road, about 130 candies of 784 lbs. each.
Par-Par, about 70 candies of 784 lbs. each.

TALUKA JAULI.
Kargaum, about 35 candies of 784 lbs. each.
Moorni 45 „ „ „
Medha, on the Satara-Mahableshwar Road, about 80 candies of 784 lbs. each.

TALUKA PATAN.
Helwank, on the Chiploon Bunder Road, about 35 candies of 784 lbs. each.
Patan, on the Chiploon Bunder Road, about 20 candies of 784 lbs. each.
Moorgiri, about 1½ miles from the above road, about 35 candies of 784 lbs. each.

TALUKA SATARA.
Satara, about 3 candies of 784 lbs. each.

TALUKA WALWA.
Petland, about 45 candies of 784 lbs. each.

Par-Par, Kargaum, Moorni, Petland, are on pack-bullock tracks, leading down the Ghats to the Concan.

Intending purchasers to state the rate per candy of 784 lbs. weight they are willing to give.

On an offer being accepted the purchaser to pay a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and to sign an agreement to take the whole of the Myrabolams collected at the above Depôts.

The Myrabolams to be paid for on being weighed and handed over to the purchaser.

Offers will be received up to the 30th instant.

H. MAINWARING,
District Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp, Helwank, 11th November 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.

The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.
1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompta Bunder about 1,600 do. do. do.
3 Honawar Bunder about 500 do. do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Bidi Taluka. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.		Belgaum Taluka. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	
1 Khanapur	Depôt.	1 Katgali	Depôt.
2 Hemergah	do.	2 Wagode	do.
3 Sitawadeh	do.	3 Kinieh	do.
4 Gunji	do.	4 Byleor	do.
5 Watre	do.	5 Hajgoli	do.
6 Shiroli	do.	6 Mawlungeh	do.
7 Gotgali	do.	7 Kitawade	do.
8 Chapoli	do.	8 Patne	do.
9 Jamboti	do.	9 Kalasgudeh	do.
10 Kankumbi	do.	10 Gulawadeh	do.
11 Kongle	do.	11 Wagotreh	do.
		12 Oomgaum	do.
		13 Bhogoli	do.
		14 Chandgad	do.
		15 Sundi	do.
		16 Chinchani	do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Amboli ghat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.

1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôt, shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)

2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depots must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrabolans or Hirdas must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum, where also final offers may be sent.

W. PEYTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp, Yellapur, Canara Districts, 28th October 1879.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED and opened out for inspection, a fresh Stock of
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
Of the Celebrated
G. B. D. BRAND,
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
PIPES OF CHERRY WOOD,
PIPES OF CLAY,
PIPES OF ALL DEVICES AND KINDS,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHAKMAKS, CHIBOUKS
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
&c., &c.

Forming the most extensive, and unequalled selection of

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

ever imported; personally selected by the undersigned when in Vienna, Paris and London, comprising all the latest novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME), too numerous to particularise.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

A small parcel of the following superior Brands just to hand:—

El Buen Fumar ...	per Box of 100 Rs.		22
La Sin Rival, *Londres* ...	„	„	24
La Sin Rival, *Operas* ...	„	„	28
La Confederacion ...	„	„	28
La Igualdad ...	„	„	28
La Corona ...	„	„	30
La Igualdad, *Fino* ...	„	„	28
La Comercial ...	„	„	22
La Sin Rival, *Conchitas* ...	„	50	15

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 98 to 98⅛; French Rentes were unchanged at 115¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper Reuter quotes as before, 79½ for Fours, 87¼ for Fours-and-a-half, but our own correspondent calls the latter 87. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares, with the exception of an advance of £1, show no change on the fortnight.

Withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England are advised, £100,000 for Germany and £225,000 for Egypt, but we do not hear that there is any special change in the position of the Money market.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is quoted 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher; Rapeseed 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. Indian Wheat, to arrive, in London is 6d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter lower; and from private sources we learn that the Liverpool market is also dull and declining, spot quotations for Bombay descriptions being about 6d. per cwt. at below present cost here.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday closed firm, and Cotton in Liverpool also closed firm, the sales for the day being 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged; and as regards Surats to arrive we do not hear of any alteration from private sources. From New York, Tuesday's message, received late last night, quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼—an advance of ⅛—and February shipment as having advanced from 12·49 to 12·73 cents; but yesterday's message to hand this morning, while still quoting ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼, gives February shipment at 12·43 cents per lb., and it seems questionable whether the previous day's figure for futures was correct. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparison:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	24,000	26,000
Five days' do.	141,000	109,000	138,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,803,600	1,467,500	1,268,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 40 lakhs offered, Rs. 20,40,000 were allotted on Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 on Madras, and Rs. 19,20,000 on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8·51d., tenders on all three Presidencies at 1s. 8½d., receiving 95 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with the previous week, when 1s. 8½d. only received 20 per cent., the result shows a slight diminution in the demand for remittance to this side. Bar Silver has declined to 53¼d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8 7-16d. per rupee; and at next biddings 40 lakhs will again be offered.

EXCHANGE.—The rate obtained for Council drafts, being about what was generally anticipated here yesterday, there has been no very marked change in the position to-day. The tone has been very quiet and, if anything, a shade easier, but there has been very little business done, and the market can scarcely be said to have been fairly tested. One thing, however, seems evident, that the speculative operations in London are at an end for the time being, and this being the case we are likely to see a much steadier state of things. Movements, of course, we must have, but they will be guided by ordinary trade influences and all the more easy to guard against in consequence. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 17-32 to 9-16d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8⅞d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,, ...	2·20	,,

On Calcutta, we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been dull, and with dull accounts from Calcutta, rates have receded to Rs. 92½ for Fours, and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market, although not active, has been steady, and prices, as a general rule, continue to tend in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 675. In Land Companies there is no change; and in Press shares the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Berar. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all firm and in request at a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share; the active demand for local Goods and Yarns being in favour of the mills.

COTTON.—A decidedly firmer feeling has been apparent to-day, especially for new Crop, and there are buyers, but few sellers, at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's rates. Up-country accounts all show a tendency to reduce Crop estimates slightly, and there can be little doubt that the general feeling as regards the future is in favour of higher prices. We quote:—

New Hingunghaut, Dec. delivery	......	Rs. 233	per candy.
,, Omra	Feb. ,,	 215	,,
,, Broach	March ,,	 226	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3 for ready, and purchases are reported of 4,000 cwts. New Crop for April delivery at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. So far as we can learn, none of the forward contracts are being made with the 6 per cent. admixture clause. For Rapeseed the enquiry is slow, and rates are unchanged. Gingelly continues in strong demand at Rs. 44 for ready White and Rs. 43 for Mixed per candy.

FREIGHTS to-day have been active and advancing. For Liverpool the S. S. Ganges has been fixed for December-January loading at 32s. 6d. for lawful merchandise, and by the regular liners 35s. has been paid for measurement, 25s. for Wheat, and 27s. 6d. for Seed. Marseilles and Genoa freight continues remarkably firm, and the S. S. India has taken the berth, booking about two-thirds of her cargo at 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per ton, payable here. For Trieste and Venice, rates are firm at 30s. for December, 32s. 6d. for January, 37s. 6d. for February, and 40s. for March loading, payable here.

PIECE GOODS.—A very fair business has been done in the bazaar to-day in the regular run of Grey Goods, the clearances being put at 275 to 300 packages, and prices are steady. There is also rather more enquiry for Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Cloths, although not at any higher rates. Local Goods continue active, and for local Yarns the enquiry continues fully equal to the production, and prices are steadily hardening.

COALS are steady, owing to the absence of sellers, but except for ready lots, buyers are in disposed to operate, in the expectation of buying steamer shipments cheaper. With the decline which has taken place in exchange, however, this is, to say the least of it, questionable, and as supplies on the spot are small, it is not unlikely that ready or near cargoes may recover in value again.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,820	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	5,000	all	15 pa*	830 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Alber Ginning Co......	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.......	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.a.	430
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 do	55
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co..........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.......	506	1,280	all	80 do	360
Dholiera P. & G. Co....	800	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co....	252	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co........	800	500	all	50 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co............	1,125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	200
Ind Press Co.........	400	850	750	0 do	425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld........	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	35½	500
Volkart's United Press Co..............	450	1,800	1,000	50 p.a.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning.......	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	50
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	750
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	3 do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	do	200
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	380
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	25	795
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	871	1,000	all	60	810
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	do	665
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	890
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	375
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,060
Morarjee Spinning	1,046	1,000	all	Nil	910
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co. of India..............	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental...............	4,000	525	all	15	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	575
Soondardas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	do	575
Do do. ½ share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	735
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 Shares.....	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	190-2-10	do	365

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ATOSSA, 466 tons, Captain W. Bedford, will sail to-day for False Point, with ballast.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain T. Williams, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 22,212 Indian maunds salt.

THE SHIP COLOMBO, 1,199 tons, Captain Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst., from Shield, with a cargo of 1,811 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Genl. Hatch, Mr. A. L. Wright, one native officer, one Persian lady, and 148 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Colombo	Sharp..........	Shields, Aug 8.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Cyprus	Paterson	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Punjaub, Mitchell, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Atossa, Bedford, to False Point.
Barque Night Hawk, Williams, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Schooner Africana, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.—Steamer Rajpootana and ship British General.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—204 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—12 cases medoc, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Bengal s—6 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Beau Leich s—6 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Bangalore s—1 case toys, Aliana Abdool Raymon.
Peshawar s—3 cases dyes, Javerchund Goonachund; 1 case dyes and 8 cases blacking, Esoofally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—751½ cwts myrabolams, Nursee Khuttow; 117 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Vellji; 96 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 97 bales hemp, Laljee Naronjee.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—76 packages cocoanut oil, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—707 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—65 cwts pepper, Hajee Zanel Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

364 City of Baltimore (s), Verrill—Edward Bates.

FOR VENICE.

309 Bangalore (s), Fraser—Mails, 24th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1363 Alice D Cooper, Brown—The Captain.
1641 County of Kinross, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1117 Hellen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1399 Muskota, Cutter—The Captain.
1458 Royal George, Arendrup—M Mackenzie and Co.
1477 Rufus E Wood, Davis—The Captain.
1221 Silverhowe, Dougal—Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
2179 Simla, Irvine—N Manuckjee and Co.
1027 W. H. Berre, Baker—Remington and Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

666 City of Manchester, Smith—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

226 Lockmariaker, Garnion—Hajee J Hajee Ahmed.

FOR GENOA.

1019 Arabia (s), Serra—C Grondona.

FOR FALSE POINT.

1413 Aros Bay, Willis—The Captain.

FOR SANDHEADS.

1431 Charles Ball, Chapman—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1059 Prince Patrick, Peterkin—Wallace and Co.
987 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manuckjee and Co.

NOT FIXED.

1199 Colombo, Sharp—Finlay, Muir and Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1244 John C Potter, McClive, The Captain.
1214 Largo Bay, Cusin—The Captain
1428 Morayshire, Couper—N Manuckjee and Co.
1067 Oban Bay, Storm—The Captain.
356 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.
1339 Prince Regent, Brass—The Captain.
1159 Richard Parsons, Pakard—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
1464 Rockland, Fair—The Captain.
1474 Simator, Fulton—The Captain.
1410 W H Corsar, Courtnay—The Captain.
2459 William D Lawrence, Ellis—Remington and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
1288 Euryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
581 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I.G. S.)

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

415-78—In person—Kashinath Heerajee vs Sarup Futta and others—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

171-79—H Bicknell—Moolchund Itchachund vs Josey Jaishunker Dayaram—Smith and F.
137-79—H Bicknell—Itchachund Anoopchund and others vs Josey Jaishunker Dayaram and another—Smith and F and in person.
438-79—Jefferson and P—Cawasjee Pallonjee vs Muncherjee Nesserwanjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
446-79—Nanu and H—Eduljee Muncherjee Commissariatwala vs Thucker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Tyabjee and S—Defended.
516-79—Janardhun G—Ameer Bhoja vs Ramjee Satiba and another—Bhaishunker and D and Crawford and B.
520-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Raghoonath Wassudeo—M H Khan—Defended.
524-79—Lynch and T—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Muncherhaw Bezonjee and others—Tyabjee and S, and S and T—Defended.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

801-79—Pestonjee K—Perozbai and another vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and G.
328-79—R Skipsey—Sorabjee Jamsetjee vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and another—Smith and F, and Jefferson and P.
793-73—Lynch and T—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—In person.
211-79—Rimington, H and C—Cullianjee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Akhia and another—Muljee and B, and B and D.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Coy—Ardashir and H.
378-79—Nanu and H—Shereenbai vs Dosibai—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Sanderson, Surg Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 20.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Robinson, Surg Major, on leave, from Quetta.
Grant, Lieut Col, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Hatch, Major Genl, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor Mc Carthy, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service.

Lieut-Col W. T. Mills, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £230 12s.

Surgeon-Major Currie, 10th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major Morton. Major Sandwith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Surgeon Howell, one week, Surgeon-Major MacDougall, four months, and Lieut-Col Anderson, Staff Corps, two months.

The following appointments in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Lieut Champion, 5-8th R. A. to act as Third Class Commissary of Ordnance

Surgeon-Major Robinson, Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Command.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Smyth has been transferred to the Bombay Marine, and placed in medical charge of the Indian Government Ship "Czarewitch" with the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary (2nd Class.)

The Rev J Higgins, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months.

The Rev G Gothard, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Kurrachee during the absence on duty of the Rev J K Stuart, Senior Chaplain of Kurrachee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice West, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days.

Col Parr, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is appointed to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and Commandant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps on the retirement of Colonel Schneider.

Mr Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed leave on private affairs, for six months.

Mr Framji Nasarwanji, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Nasik, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Devlali, in addition to his other duties.

Mr Druitt is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur during the absence of Mr Forman.

Messrs Little and Hearn have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon-General Hunter to act as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice West.

Mr Muir to act as First Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr Charles.

Mr Woodrow is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr Bosanquet, Acting Collector of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H M's Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr Greathead, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sind, an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr Acworth to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Mr Mackenzie.

Surgeon Channer to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Konkan Registration District, during Surgeon-Major Cody's absence.

Messrs Parry and Concannon have given over charge of their duties on the Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 15.)

Mr White, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade.

The services of Surgeon Corbett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Sanderson has received charge of the office of Solicitor to Government from Mr Upton.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Cadell, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence of Major-General Barwell.

The Rev M E Mills to be Chaplain of Mhow in Central India.

The services of the Rev Ferrer, Officiating Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for duty at Peshawur.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department of British Burma.

Mr Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade.

Mr Hill, officiating as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieut Bingham, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, and officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in the latter grade, and is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Aplin, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade.

H E the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Robert Angley as Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Fressanges as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Ruckert, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Fressanges as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, during the absence of Mr Ruckert, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Fressanges as Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab, during the absence of Mr Ruckert, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the claim of Sarabjit Singh, Talukdar of Bhadri, in the Pertabgurh District of Oudh, to the title of "Rai" as a hereditary distinction.

Mr Waterfield has received charge of the offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and Mr Westland has received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut Robarts, 3rd Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, having reported his arrival at Bombay, is posted to the Bengal Presidency:—Lieut Kerans, 2nd West India Regiment.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain Taylor.

The following temporary appointment is made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Lieut Bird, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Additional Assistant Secretary.

Punjab Frontier Force—(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides. Sub-Lieut Daly, 15th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

Hyderabad Contingent—4th Infantry, Lieut Garrett, 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Welchman.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev William Henry Bray, to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Rev J Welland.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut Ward, to be Captain, vice Taylor; Lieut Hudson, to be Captain, vice LeMesurier; and Lieut Lawrence, to be Captain, vice Whitty.

Conductor Gallagher, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for 182 days.

The services of Captain Woodhouse, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Lieut Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr Stolberg, Pier Master, to act as 2nd Assistant Port Officer during the employment of Mr Rowland on other duty.

The following Apprentice Engineers, attached to the Central Provinces, are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade:—Mr Palmer and Mr Harriott.

Lieut Bowyer is permanently transferred to the Punjab Provincial Branch.

Major Collins is graded in the P W Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, for the purpose of regulating his pay while employed in the Defence Committee. His services remain at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, late Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, is attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

The services of Lieut Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, N W Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr MacPherson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, British Burmah, will, on return from furlough, join the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to which he is transferred.

Mr Thorne, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the P W Department, is granted privilege leave for 42 days.

Mr Quinlin, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Major Moberly, Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, is temporarily promoted to Examiner, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.

The services of Mr Hallum, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, Mr Hallum will continue to carry on his duties on the Dhond and Manmad Railway.

The services of Mr Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The services of Lieut Harrison, Assistant Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, with the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The services of Major Clarke, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

Mr Jones, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for service on the Wardah Coal Railway.

The services of the following officers of the Bengal Railway Branch are placed at the disposal of the Director General, Railways:—

Mr O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

Lieut White, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the undermentioned officers:—

Pettitt, G, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—Military Works Branch, and Duell, M P B, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Bengal Provincial Establishment.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th November, 1879.

1 The undermentioned, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz.:—

No. 1049 Vol E Thomas, to the C Company.
Vol E Locker to the F Company.
Vol J Williams to the F Company.

2 The Regiment will parade for drill purposes at 5 p. m. on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at the Town Hall. Serge clothing to be worn. Arms and accoutrements.

3 The range at Coorla will be closed on Saturday evening on account of the above Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.......................29th, 1h. 48·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 21	English Mail expected.	6 12	5 19	4 45 m 5 26 a	11 22 m 11 22 a
Sat. 22	......	6 13	5 19	5 49 m 6 47 a	0 30 a ...
Sun. 23	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 19	6 51 m 7 58 a	0 39 m 1 30 a
Mon. 24	......	6 14	5 19	7 51 m 8 59 a	1 52 m 2 23 a
Tues. 25	......	6 15	5 19	8 41 m 9 49 a	2 55 m 3 6 a
Wed. 26	English Mail expected.	6 15	5 19	9 25 m 10 31 a	3 47 m 3 47 a
Th. 27	......	6 16	5 19	10 2 m 11 5 a	4 27 m 4 23 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DINBAI—November 11th, at Ahmedabad, of fever, Dinbai, the only daughter of Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Karunjawalla, and wife of Mr. Cursetjee Temooljee Moonsiff, aged 26 years. Deeply regretted. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WHEELER—November 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Stephen Wheeler, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

THE controversy as to which of the two great English parties is responsible for the Afghan war still goes on. Leading English statesmen continue to accuse each other of misrepresenting the truth, while at intervals we hear of some document being published by which one side professes to prove most conclusively that the war has been the result of bungling by the other at some remote period. The general public, however, possesses sufficient common sense to discriminate between the two contending factions and to form a sufficiently correct diagnosis of the circumstances which have led up to the second invasion of Afghanistan, and subsequently to the occupation of Kabul. It is thoroughly understood now that Shere Ali had not been well treated, and that he had been more or less driven into assuming a hostile attitude towards us; while a conviction prevails that, with a little judicious tact, and without committing ourselves to any serious responsibility, we might have retained the Amir until now as a firm friend of the Government of India. But the turning point was reached when we refused to acknowledge Abdulla Jan, and from that day the sympathies of Shere Ali were with the insidious politicians at Tashkend who, not only with ready tact accepted the Amir's chosen and favourite heir, but despatched messages congratulating him upon his choice. Thenceforth, we were helpless to arrest the march of events, and war with Afghanistan became sooner or later inevitable. Once the Russian Mission was welcomed at Kabul—and welcomed at a time when hostilities between Russia and Great Britain appeared ready to burst forth—the complete subjugation of the Amir became for India an absolute necessity that could not be avoided without imperiling our position and damaging our *prestige* in the East. Compared with that consideration, such questions as the "scientific frontier" were mere side issues, seized hold of and raised up into unmerited importance by the heat of debate. The great fact that really confronted us was that the presence of the Russian Envoy at Kabul represented an insult that we dared not ignore. There may be different opinions as to the wisdom of the course which the Indian Government adopted at that juncture. It has been advanced with great show of plausibility that instead of despatching, with unseemly haste, an envoy of our own to where the Russians already were—an envoy who only moved to the frontier to meet with an undignified rebuff which we were not in a position to instantly avenge—it has been said that, instead of pursuing that course we should have first demanded at St. Petersburg, peremptorily, the withdrawal of General Kaufman's emissary, while at the same time we prepared on the frontier a force so formidable that Shere Ali, deserted by his Russian friends, would not have dared to encounter it. It has been said that not until then ought we to have asked for admission to Kabul, or for Shere Ali's submission to the requirements of the Indian Government; and it may be that if that policy had been adopted the war might have been avoided. Certain it is that such a course would at least have been more dignified and worthier of a mighty empire than the one which was taken. Russia was the original offender and to Russia we first should have gone, leaving the quarrel with Shere Ali to be adjusted afterwards. But be that as it may, from the day that Sir Neville Chamberlain was turned back from the Khyber, there could only be one ending to the embroglio,—the occupation of Kabul by a British army. It is that fact which we think the British nation has thoroughly accepted, but which the leaders of the Liberal party, with astounding perversity, persistently refuse to admit, and for the same reason we anticipate that, the declamations of the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone,—oratorically powerful though they may appear to be,—will continue in the future to have as little real effect on the main body of the people as they have had in the past.

A question of far graver importance than the irritating dispute as to who is and who is not responsible for the rupture with Afghanistan, is what we are to do with the country now that we have got it. As yet the Government in England or in India have made no sign as to what their intentions are; and, indeed, we doubt very much whether they have decided upon any fixed plan. All that they have told us is that the frontier policy of Government remains unchanged, and that that policy is one of strict defence, not offence; the same, in short, as was supposed to have dictated the Treaty of Gandamack, the main provisions of which, we are assured, recent events in Afghanistan have not really altered. It is easy, however, to lay down a policy; it is another thing to carry it into effect. Lord Beaconsfield may talk about "dark "calamities" being unavoidable, about brilliant successes, and of our position and influence in Central Asia being secured; but the stern facts which confront us are really that Herat, Balkh, and Badakshan—provinces of Afghanistan of the utmost political importance to this Empire—at this moment are completely beyond our influence; in short, to all appearance they are in the possession of enemies who, if opportunity offers, will probably gladly throw themselves into the arms of Russia. The question then which must inexorably face the Government of India in the spring, is whether we are prepared to tolerate that such a state of things shall continue. We cannot always maintain an army at Kabul in a state of siege, and something must therefore be done to place things on a firm footing favourable to British supremacy in the country. But the decision as to what is to be effected must be come to now; for if we are to act, and if there is to be a fresh campaign in the spring, preparations ought to be begun at once. There has evidently been some change in the plans of the Government of India. At the commencement of renewed hostilities great activity was ordered for the Kandahar side, and a reinforcement of another brigade of troops was directed to proceed to the Sind frontier. But since then that brigade has been ordered to stand fast, and unless there should be an advance upon Herat in the spring, it is not anticipated that the troops will be called upon to take the field at all. Government must, however, quickly decide what its future action is to be or we will be caught unprepared and unready when the time comes to begin work again. For our own part we have always counselled bolder measures as being safer, more effective, and cheaper in the long run. So we trust that at the present juncture the English Cabinet do not contemplate the perpetration of a second Treaty of Gandamack and another peace of fine phrases. The only real way out of the Afghan difficulty is to be thorough, and to make up our minds, at all events to the political annexation of the country, and to prepare ourselves for the necessary, if disagreeable task which that course will entail upon us, of despatching a force to reduce Herat, Balkh, and those other provinces of Afghanistan that have broken loose from the central authority. In the meantime we must continue to consolidate our position at Kandahar, which city it is now generally accepted will never again be delivered up. Kandahar must be rendered the political centre of Afghanistan, and from thence, with the assistance of the railway, we shall be able to hold the country in subjection as Shere Ali held it from Kabul. It will not be necessary to interfere in the internal administration, and Afghanistan may be ruled, according to ancient custom, by chiefs, sirdars, and mallicks; but all these, from the future Governor of Herat to the ruler of Kabul, whoever he may be, must acknowledge our suzerainty and must pay us tribute.

In the manner above described, it will not be difficult to hold Afghanistan as it was held by former Indian emperors; neither ought the expenses of occupation to exceed the revenue which will be available, and in time, by recruiting the army from among the people themselves, and by protecting them from the tyranny of their rulers, we may even hope to become popular. Our military strength will, of course, be concentrated at two points—Kandahar and Herat—as from thence it will always be easy to put down any disturbances that may arise at Kabul on one side or at Balkh on the other. Above all things, however, is the immediate construction of the Kandahar railway required. The political advantages that will accrue from that measure are sufficiently obvious; as a settlement of the frontier question, they will be final; but as we have frequently pointed out, with a railway to Kandahar and safe roads to Herat and Balkh, we ought, besides, to secure the commerce of Central Asia. We repeat, however, that it is urgently necessary for Government to decide without further delay upon the policy it means to adopt, so that the country may be prepared in time to sanction whatever measures may be required to carry that policy into effect. Wali Mahomed, we are told, is confident that he can hold by himself the trans-Bamian provinces. If Government should decide to accept his offer, preparations ought to be made to send him there in the spring, properly escorted by an Imperial force. In a similar manner Iyub Khan should at once be communicated with, and his intentions ascertained. If willing to submit to British authority, and if proved innocent of all complicity in the recent crimes at Kabul, he might be confirmed in his present position as ruler of Herat. Thus may we consolidate our influence in Afghanistan, but whatever our policy is to be, there ought now to be no delay in announcing it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, during his short absence from India, has contrived to see more of Western Afghanistan than any man now living. Even Major Sir Robert Sandeman himself cannot boast of having traversed all those terrible defiles, a long list of which we give this morning in our telegraphic columns. Gulistan Karez, where His Excellency was on Wednesday, is situated on the Pishin side of the Kojuck at the entrance to the Gwaja Pass, and is about one hundred and ten miles distant from Kandahar, so that His Excellency is riding at the rate of sixty miles per day. We are told that the Durra Pass is the most suitable route across the Kojuck for a railway, "should a railway prove "necessary." We sincerely hope that it will prove necessary, and if Sir Richard Temple, as a result of his tour, can succeed in convincing the Supreme Government of that fact, he will have conferred on the Empire a great obligation. From Mittri in the Kachi plain, up to Quetta, by way of Sibi, it has been thoroughly ascertained that the railway will pass through a fairly well-watered and fertile country studded with numerous villages. We may take it, therefore, that the bleak and desert Bolan route will be abandoned. Sir Richard Temple to-day is on his way down to the Kachi plain again by way of the Chappar Mountains. The following description of the road we take from a letter addressed to the *Pioneer* from Sibi. "The Hurnai plain in the Makrani Pathan country is most fertile, and the cultivation might be largely increased by importing labour. From Hurnai, the route runs for some miles up the river bed, thence over a low *kotal* by the village of Nassah, through a more or less cultivated valley along the left bank of the Mangi river, passing the villages of Sharagh, Khost and Dargi, to the foot of the Chappar Mountains. Here the broad valley of the Mangi appears to narrow into a horse-shoe of hills, and, on approaching, we see the river issuing from a narrow gorge of perpendicular rock. This gorge is curious in the extreme. On the northern side of the Chappar mountains three broad rivers viz., the Mangi, Kwast, and Mekasin, seem to disappear in the Chappar range; and we find a narrow gorge, some two miles in length, winding like a snake, and in some places only twelve feet wide, with walls of rock on both sides, 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. This gorge, when the above three rivers are in flood, must be a wonderful sight, the water in places rising 40 to 50 feet, and large boulders, 15 feet in diameter, have evidently been rolled about like marbles. Once through the Chappar gorge, the road is open to Gual, Amadun, and Pishin. From the foot of the Chappar Mountains a foot-path leads to Quetta over the Uhdapshah Kotal, thence by the Surkar river to Quetta: distance from Chappar to Quetta, 30 miles. It would appear that a good road or railway through this latter route would present many advantages. It would open up an entirely new country and its resources; it would enable us once and for all to put a stop to the raiding propensities of our neighbours, the Marris and Pathans; and it would give us a hold on the country in a strategical point of view, which might be of great value in the future. Although the present exigencies may necessitate a tramway up the Bolan, we only hope that Government may see fit to order a detailed survey of the Hurnai-Chappar route, with a view to deciding on its practicability for a permanent railway."

THE agitation commenced by Mr. Parnell is already bearing fruit; for we learn from Reuter that three persons have been arrested in Ireland for seditious language. This is only what was to be expected, when we take into consideration the recent speeches and doings of the member for Meath. Take the latest document issued by this demagogue. It is headed "The Irish "National Land Movement—Appeal to the Irish "Race for its Sustainment." The "appeal," like most documents addressed by so-called leaders to the "Irish race," is a turgid production, marked by great extravagance of statement, while in it no gleam of practical common sense makes an appearance. The existence of alarming and widespread distress is affirmed, and is, in many words, declared to be due to landlordism. There is mention of the products of American agriculture as having something to do with the alleged distress, but manifestly it is put into the document only to give point to the attacks on rent. American products are from "free" lands, the people are told, while "in Ireland almost all the evils under "which her people suffer are referable to a land "system glaringly antagonistic to the first "principles of justice and fair government." The land system as it exists in Ireland, most of those who have thought about it will be ready to admit, is not calculated to make the country prosperous or the people contented; but the reason is not that stated in Mr. Parnell's manifesto. His assertion on the subject is that "landlordism, founded as an institution of "systematic partiality, has proved itself but too "true to the spirit of its origin, by reducing all "who are dependent on, but unprotected by, "ownership of the soil, to a degraded, semi-"mendicant existence." If there were in the landlord system any such inherent evil as Mr. Parnell alleges, how does it happen that it has not been discovered in England or in Scotland? In times, now happily past, or rapidly disappearing, there was a difference between landlordism in Ireland and the other parts of the United Kingdom. Bitter antagonisms of race and religion undoubtedly caused hard usage of tenants in many instances; and there were other causes which led to the same result. During the last thirty years, in fact since the famine of 1846-7, there has been a gradual but slow decrease in the number of holdings in Ireland, and the process must go on. Irishmen are seeing that the small holder cannot hope to compete with the farmer of many acres, and the lesson will force itself home. It was the clinging to small plots of land which reduced the cultivator to, what Mr. Parnell calls, "a degraded semi-"mendicant existence," and in proportion as the practice becomes less general, will Ireland's condition improve. Mr. Parnell's movement, however, is calculated to check the improvement. He does not teach that there should be fewer holdings in Ireland, but that the holdings should belong to those who cultivate them. His appeal is to the farmers to stand firm against their landlords, and to the "Irish "race" to furnish funds by which the agitation is to be carried on. No plan by which the transfer of property in land from the present owners to the tenants is to be effected is stated, for reasons which may be easily understood. To say that the tenant must pay for his land would be fatal to the movement; he is left, therefore, to suppose that somehow, because he is the tenant he is to have the land, and the landlord, because he is the landlord, is to lose it. Mr. Parnell and those who are working with him, know that what they propose is as impossible as would be the annexation of the moon. They know that if ever the land of Ireland changes hands, it must be in due process of law by virtue of price paid for it; and they know that the present tenants have not the means of paying that price, and have little or no chance of getting it. Mr. Parnell's advice, however, will be to these tenants an inducement to cling to their holdings in the delusive hope that he and his friends will somehow get the land for them. Is this recreation of Mr. Parnell during the recess not very like an incitement to revolt against the law? That Irishmen generally will be so utterly lost to all sense of right and reason as to do what he suggests is not likely; but the information vouchsafed by Reuter assures us that, like agitators who have gone before him, Mr. Parnell has found weak-minded, credulous men who are willing to trust him, and thus get themselves into wholly unnecessary and profitless trouble. The end may be easily foreseen.

WE are glad to notice that the Supreme Government are taking it upon themselves to stir up Madras in forest matters. The present Governor of Bombay, during his tour in the Madras famine districts, drew the attention of the local Government to the serious denudation that was going on. The Bellary districts are nearly bare of forest now, but the little that remains is being ruthlessly cut down for the cotton presses at Bellary and Adoni. This ought at once to be put a stop to; and we were glad to learn from the telegram published in our columns a day or two ago that a special officer has been deputed to the Southern Presidency whose orders are to see that "conserva-"tion and reproduction are preferred to "monetary considerations." In no place in India more than Bellary has the effect of the destruction of trees been so marked. Forty years ago the district was fairly well wooded, and drought was rare; but of recent years, since denudation began, in Bellary itself a thoroughly good rainy season is almost unknown, while the wells have to be deepened annually. Madras, in short, requires even a more active Forest Department than Bombay possesses.

THE troops at Kandahar, we learn, are looking forward anxiously to the prospect of being relieved by fresh regiments from India in the spring. The regiments of General Stewart's Division have now been over a year in the field, during which period they have been exposed to great hardships and much sickness, besides having marched, some of them nearly two thousand miles. The 29th Bombay Regiment, or 2nd Baluchis, have now been more than two years under canvass, and the men well deserve a term of service in some pleasant station down country. Indeed, it will be trying the sepoys a little too much if they are kept for another year garrisoning such places as Khelat-i-Ghilzai, for they have now been a very long time away from their families. The 59th Regiment were due for England last year, but owing to the campaign they have been kept in India—or rather in Afghanistan—for two years over their proper period.

GAY DOINGS AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As the period for resigning to its native ruler the rich and fertile province of Mysore approaches, the steps taken to qualify him for the exalted position which he is to occupy are watched with much interest by his future subjects. Within the last month greater significance attaches to them, consequent on the reception held by the Raja at the Dassera festival and his subsequent tour throughout his future dominions, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Gordon, C. S. I., the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Guardian to the Maharaja. On the invitation of residents in Mysore, a goodly number of visitors, chiefly from Bangalore, found themselves collected towards the end of last month at the ancient capital of the province to attend the reception which His Highness held on the last day of the festival. The Raja, who has of late years sprung up into a handsome and well-grown youth with a fine profile, sat immoveable on the throne, bedecked with costly gems, and bowed slightly to the several ladies and gentlemen as they were presented to him. After the presentation, the spectators stepped out to witness a display of wrestling, bull-baiting and fireworks which took place in the court-yard in front of the hall of audience. The prettiest, and by far the most effective part of the scene, consisted in the gaily caparisoned attendants and spearsmen, and the picturesque grouping of the well-dressed native crowd. The darbar was followed by the usual procession through the town by the Raja, from which His Highness did not return to his Palace till 10 p.m. The following evening a further entertainment was given in the Jogan Mohal Palace to the visitors, some 50 of whom were present. At its close His Highness was led in, and took his seat next to the Guardian. He first proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Mr. Gordon then called on those present to drink His Highness's health, dwelling upon the attention paid by him to his studies, and the many excellent traits in his character with which he (Mr. Gordon) was personally acquainted, and which, he said, gave promise of a great and noble future. The toast was most enthusiastically received. Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Division, in a few neat and appropriate words returned thanks on behalf of the Raja, and expressed to his visitors the gratification which it afforded His Highness to receive them at Mysore and to have given them three days' good sport with his hounds. The allusion which he made to the ladies who graced the scene with their presence, was, as might be expected, well received. It would require the pen of a more sportsmanlike party than your correspondent to give you anything like a faithful account of the three excellent runs with which the visitors were favoured at Mysore. Suffice it to say that nothing could exceed their good fortune. Each time a find took place in date groves about three miles from the town; and Master Jack gave us a fine burst of good 30 minutes to the kill. His Highness is seen to advantage on such occasions, as he evinces the spirit of a true sportsman, rides pluckily to the hounds, and speaks affably to those on the field. The five fair *equestriennes* were also well to the front throughout, led by Mr. Gordon, and one and all of them gained well-earned praise as bold and graceful riders. Thanks were freely expressed to His Highness for his excellent sport (the hounds are mostly from the Quorn), and to the huntsman, Mr. V. Davy—quite a second John Peel—for the success of his arrangements. Two old sportsmen, Colonel Hay and Major Jago, who are to the manner born, were most conspicuous for good riding and for services in the field.

The visitors had the further amusement given them of a cricket match between Bangalore and Mysore. The latter, who had previously been triumphant against an eleven from Coorg, sustained a severe, though not discreditable, defeat, owing mostly to want of practice on the part of the players. Mr. Gillan, an old Eton boy, made the top score for Bangalore, and Captains Macleod and Maltby bowled well on the same side; while Mr. Thompson, a coffee planter, played a good innings for Mysore. At tiffin there was the usual amount of jollification and laudation of our noble selves, and afterwards an amusing cricket match between a gallant A. D. C. and one who was not the smallest of the party. On the Monday following the festivities wound up by a capital dance at the Jogan Mohal Palace, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to find partners. All of us wended our respective ways homewards next day; some by the Cavery falls and others to their spheres of labour in the districts, in that pleasing frame of contentment with ourselves, with the Raja and our kind hosts in particular, and with the public in general, which is the concomitant characteristic of a happy meeting.

PROGRESS OF H. H. THE RAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE grey dawn of Wednesday, the 5th instant, witnessed the departure of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from the town of Mysore under the usual salute. He was seated in the same carriage with his Guardian, Mr. J. B. Gordon, C. S. I., and followed by a second carriage containing his tutor, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Cunningham, Bo. C. S., the general secretary. The tour upon which His Highness has set out will extend through the most important parts of the province, and will give him an opportunity of seeing the fine country of which he is destined to be the ruler in a year and a half more. At Hampapur, 20 miles from Mysore, the Cavery was crossed on a raft formed of four basket boats. Whatever may be thought or said of the advisability of the proposed change in the administration, it has to be noted as a sign of how deep seated the feeling of loyalty is in the people, that everywhere great crowds flocked to see His Highness, and at Hampapur their enthusiasm was displayed in a marked manner by many wading into the river three or four feet deep in their eagerness to get a good look at the Raja. Narsipur, a town of 5,000 inhabitants situated on the right bank of the Hemavatti, the chief tributary of the Cavery, 46 miles from Mysore, was reached at noon. Here the Chief Commissioner and the Raja were met by the chief townspeople, the Amildar and Munsif, by Lieutenant Colonel W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, and Mr. Sharp, Assistant Engineer. The camp was prettily pitched in a grove of fine *peepal* trees on the bank of the river. The attendant throngs of natives had an excellent opportunity of feasting their eyes on royalty, as in the cool of the evening the Raja, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and other officials, walked quietly through the Fort and Petta, visiting the Uttradi Mutt and the fine flights of stone steps on the river ghauts. At night the river was illuminated by fire-boats, the reflection from which, and from fireworks let off from the opposite bank, had a fine effect on the water. The following morning the party on their way to Hassan inspected the Shreeramdavara dam across the Hemavatti, built in the year 1872. It was explained to His Highness, who seemed delighted with the water fall, that the dam had cost 2¼ lakhs of rupees, that it brought in now a revenue of Rs. 17,000 from 3,000 acres of irrigated land; and that it was expected to yield when the extensions to the channels were completed Rs. 30,000. The increase in the value of crops to the people is not less than Rs. 50,000 yearly now and will amount to upwards of a lakh hereafter. The Raja noticed the want of a bridge on the dam to connect the villages on the left bank with Narsipur; and who knows but it may be one of the works which may be carried out by His Highness when he comes into his own. As the party drove along, the outward appearance of the country changed from the narrow red soiled valleys, so common to Mysore, into wide spreading downs about Hassan. As the cavalcade dipped into the valley of the Yegache, a knoll was seen literally covered with sight-seers, and below lay the pretty town of Hassan with its fine tank and beautiful fringe of wood. Not only had great preparations been made here for the reception of His Highness, but the whole country side seemed to have turned out to give him in their own quiet native fashion a right royal welcome. The road leading up to the fine compound of the Deputy Commissioner, and the streets of the town, seemed a perfect sea of heads; not less than 20,000 to 30,000 people must have been present. The simple-minded natives, oblivious of the fact that the Raja is still in *statu pupillari*, were disappointed that he did not make his entrance mounted on an elephant, but subsequently all felt gratified as he was driven by Mr. Gordon quietly through the town in his four-in-hand. In the evening His Highness honoured the Deputy Commissioner by joining an evening party; and the following morning he was out with the hounds, which he had kindly brought up to give the residents and the planters of Manjarabad a treat. After some delay a Jack broke, and gave the field a grand view halloo over the downs, returning twice to his old haunt near a sugarcane field, much in the form of the figure 8, where he was run to death after 30 minutes. The ground was very heavy through some paddy fields, and rather rotten after the rain in other places. His Highness's horse fell with him into a hole, but His Highness picked himself up quickly—none the worse. In the afternoon some of the Manjarabad planters, who had come into the town, were presented to the Maharaja; and Mr. Graham Anderson, President of the Mysore Coffee Planters' Association, read an address expressive of their felicitations on his visit. Mr. Gordon, on behalf of His Highness, assured the gentlemen present of the warm interest which His Highness took in their enterprise, and that His Highness appreciated fully the advantage to his country of having those in it who brought so much energy, intelligence, and capital to bear in developing its resources. Later in the evening His Highness and other visitors were present at a grand entertainment given by the native community in a pendal constructed for the purpose at the entrance of the Fort. Even His Highness, accustomed as he is to entertainments of all kinds, must have been struck with the beauty of the scene. The avenue of high banian trees, which forms one of the chief ornaments of the town, and the native temples and houses were brilliantly illuminated, while the pendal with its gay streamers and well-dressed native spectators had quite the look of some fairy palace. After a rather long address, read in both English and Canarese, the entertainment commenced with several sets of dancing girls, whose dance could have interest only for those who witnessed them for the first time. They were followed by the Manjarabad men in their picturesque black woollen kilts performing the dance at the *Suje* festival and approaching up to the steps of the dais. Their performance may be said to have fairly carried the house by storm. Even His Highness rose from his seat and clapped his hands heartily. Some beautiful fireworks were then let off, which had a fine effect among the trees, and as a native Silladar with prancing steed crossed in front one could almost picture oneself in fairy land or viewing a transformation scene borrowed from the Arabian Nights Entertainments. On Saturday His Highness distributed the prizes at the Anglo-Vernacular school; and gave the boys not only a holiday but the promise of a gymnasium. He praised them as good cricketers, and they deserved it, for the same evening they lost only 5 wickets after making 92 against an 11 of coffee planters. A still more interesting scene took place shortly after when His Highness paid a visit to the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage; where he saw 180 boys and girls, who had been rescued from the famine, drawn up to receive him. He heard them sing two Canarese hymns in his praise, and was good enough to promise to supply the want of a playing ground in addition to giving the children a treat. The healthy condition of the orphans and their bright happy faces spoke volumes in testimony of the loving care and attention which have been bestowed upon them by the Rev. A. Riddett and Mrs. Riddett. On Monday evening, the 9th inst., His Highness left Hassan to visit the ruined temples of Halibede and Boillur.

KABUL NEWS.

THE following telegrams appear in the *Pioneer*:

KABUL, Nov. 16.

General Roberts visited General Macpherson at Butkhak yesterday, and saw personally that arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded, now on their way to Peshawur, were made. A court of inquiry has sat to inquire into the charges of cruelty against the Goorkhas at Charasiab, made by Dr. Bourke in the Lahore paper. Dr. Bourke was asked to explain why he did not report the matter officially. The proceedings of the court will be sent to the Commander-in-Chief. General Robert, so far from countenancing cruelty, never heard anything of the matter until the newspapers arrived. The particulars of the fight at Doaba, in the Tagao country, show that the Safis first plundered Doaba and murdered some inhabitants, and afterwards tried to cut off a company of the 67th in a running fight, kept up along the banks of the Kabul River. The enemy, in large numbers, getting within forty yards and only being checked by the fire of the Martinis, fifty-four men of the 67th kept at bay for over two hours a thousand of the enemy, expending over seventeen hundred rounds of ammunition. Captain Poole received a flesh wound in his leg, not serious. Sergeant Wolley, after being wounded, continued firing, and brought down two Safis who were trying to cut up a wounded man.

KABUL, 15TH, VIA GUNDAMUK, 17TH NOV.

General Macpherson stays at Butkhak for three days, while the convoy of the sick and wounded gets well on its way to Jugdulluck. Further explorations on the Lutaband route show an easy road, requiring scarcely a week's work to admit of the passage of troops of all arms. The 23rd Pioneers, now on their way back here, are encamped three miles this side of Butkhak. The Bala Hissar is almost completely dismantled, but the powder store remains. Any Afghan found in the fortress will be shot at sight. A fresh survey of the Kabul plain has been made by Captains Woodthorpe and Martin, who have now left for Butkhak to survey the Khurd-Kabul country. The old surveys were incorrect in many particulars, especially in the heights. Heliograph stations are being fixed by Captain Straton at Lutaband and other points, in case the telegraph wire, when laid, is cut.

The men of the 67th behaved very gallantly at Doaba. The enemy charged down in such force that Captain Poole's company had to fight desperately to drive them off. One or two of the 67th wounded were cut up by the enemy.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Volunteer" deserves the thanks of the whole corps for bringing forward his suggestion so opportunely regarding the camp of exercise at Baroda at the approaching festivities; and you will be doing the corps a great service by supporting it with your able pen, as no doubt the gallant Colonel and the officers would be happy to do should it come within their province.

That H. E. the Dewan, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, will readily accede to a fair proposal, need not be said, for from his enlightened views and liberal-mindedness, the promotion of such objects, is his motto; let us trust, therefore, that this will catch his eye, and it will not fail to receive his due consideration, as all subjects do.

Your correspondent "Volunteer" has in a great measure anticipated the one difficult question of expense, viz., messing, and there remains little to be said on the subject, for suffice it to say wherever you go it will have to be paid for, which every one of the corps, no doubt, will be happy to do and join in the movement to go in a body to give *eclât* to the happy celebration of the marriages.

What with the delightful cold weather of Gujarat in your favour, the many grand *tumashas*, which cannot be witnessed at the other usual places where the camps are held, holidays on hand, auspicious events to be solemnized, and Merry Christmas to be enjoyed, enough to entice every Volunteer to go, it would indeed be a pity to let slip such a rare chance. G. W.,

Bombay, Nov. 20. Another Volunteer.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Volunteer" in yesterday's paper, *re* the Volunteer camp of exercise during Christmas time, apparently has business in view when he recommends the procedure put forward in his letter. I should like to know what Government would think of us if we were to follow "Volunteer's" suggestions? I would advise "Volunteer" to leave his shop a little earlier every evening and mix a little more among people, he would receive the latest news in every conceivable form, with refutation and confirmation to every item of it. Had he been out a few evenings ago he would have heard something concerning his Baroda scheme that would have made him richer by two or three sheets of paper at the present moment. However, "every littlemak's a muckle," and "Volunteer's" letter will do to keep the pot boiling. Butchers' Island had better be knocked on the head at once as a suitable place to hold the camp at, for very few would go out there. What the majority of Volunteers want is a change, and if they can procure the change—combined with pleasure and exercise—why, of course, they would prefer that to going on a solitary voyage of discovery. It is well known that the majority of Volunteers belong to the middle and poorer classes, and Christmas being really the only time they can look forward to for the sadly needed change they require, it can therefore be plainly understood that they will think twice before they will dissipate their only chance of procuring it, and I am sure no one can say Butchers' Island would afford the change required.

If we cannot get the barracks at Kandala, why not try and get tents from Poona, or let the camp be at Poona. The tents allotted to the troops in Poona would be gladly lent us by the Brigadier General of that cantonment for the short period we would require them. The G. I. P. Railway authorities, with their usual liberality, would, I am sure, come forward again this year and make matters easy for those that cannot afford it in the matter of railway fares; the two companies in Poona would receive the benefit of a co-operation with the Bombay companies; the troops in Poona (after the usual day or two of Christmas festivities are over) in resuming their winter sham fights, &c., would—if we were permitted to join in—improve the corps generally, in its field exercise, skirmishing, &c. &c.; in fact everything conducive to the good attendance and success of the Bombay Volunteer camp of exercise would accrue, Poona being once fixed upon as the spot the camp of exercise will take place at. P. S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·866
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·660
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)....	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	69·0
General Direction of Wind* ...NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	186

* From midnight to midnight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE NEW RAILWAY.

GALISTAN, Nov. 19.

Sir Richard Temple left Kandahar on the 17th instant, and arrived at Galistan Karez *via* the Gwaja Pass to-day. His Excellency also visited the Durra Pass from Ispentuzi this morning. The Durra Pass, considering the attitude of the Gwaja Arnran Range, presents the best route and fewest difficulties for the construction of a railway to Kandahar, should that railway prove necessary. His Excellency proceeds to Gwal on the 20th instant, crossing the Chappa Mountain to Dergai, and returns to Kutchee *via* the Henna defile. By this tour, His Excellency will have personally inspected the Bolan, Terrie, Henna, Kojuk, Gwaja, Durra, and Chapra Kotul routes from Baluchistan to Western Afghanistan. At Gwal to-morrow His Excellency will meet Sir R. Sandeman, and Colonels Lindsay and Debourbel, and will hold a consultation regarding the best line for a railway.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Three arrests have been made in Ireland on account of seditious language.

THE PORTE AND REFORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Baker Pasha's powers will not be executive; he will simply communicate to the Sultan the steps he considers necessary to be taken in the proposed reforms in Asia Minor.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Captain Creagh has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in Afghanistan.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Consols 98¼.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.

The Russian military operations in Central Asia have been suspended, owing to the great want of transport.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, Nov. 19.

The Italian Ministry has resigned, owing to dissensions in the Left of the Chambers. Count Cairoli has been entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Venetia, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning, and the S. S. Hydaspes, for Galle and Calcutta, at 9 o'clock.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ per cent. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	53¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s 8½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£23-10
Chartered " "	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£23-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany, and £225,000 has been withdrawn for Egypt.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 20, 7 A.M.

Mail steamers Khedive from Calcutta and Pekin from Aden arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 20, 11-40 A.M.

Hongkong, 20th—Mail for Iloilo Friday; another to Manila on Monday.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 17-32 to 9-16d.	per Re.
Ditto	3 months' sight.	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8¾d.	"
France,	3 " "	2 20	"

With respect to our remarks yesterday regarding the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, we find that the loan was advanced to the company at 8½, not 9 per cent. We were mistaken also in saying that Mr. J. H. Slight was a member of the board of directors—the name ought to have been Mr. J. W. Scott.

The following announcement appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"In anticipation of the detailed arrangements to be shortly carried out for the organisation of the several forces now employed in Afghanistan, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and to place under his orders the two divisions in Eastern Afghanistan, from Kabul to Jamrud, inclusive." General Roberts will thus supersede General Bright and other General officers who may have been previously senior to him in Eastern Afghanistan. General Watson, whose force in the Kurrum valley is now cut off from direct communication with Kabul by the Shuturgurdan Pass, will exercise independent command during the winter months.

On the question of the proportion of the spoil taken at Kabul which is to be allotted to the troops who have taken part in the expedition, the Allahabad paper announces, in a semi-official sort of way:—"We have reason to know that the matter has not come before Government; and it may be doubted whether the destination of large sums like those mentioned, will be determined by the authorities in the field. Some of the plunder might properly go to the troops. However happy one would be to feel that the brave army which has done such gallant service was amply enriched, one must not entirely forget that other claims exist, and that the fine to be imposed on Kabul and any Government treasure that may be seized may have to be applied to the mitigation of the burdens which the second outbreak of war will have thrown on the Indian people."

A correspondent writes from Poona to the *Civil and Military Gazette* regarding the Wasudew Bulwunt case:—"On the last day of Phadke's trial the excitement rose to its height, even the European community showed a faint flutter of interest. The court and courtyard were densely packed by Brahmins. There is but one opinion regarding Bulwunt's attempt among the younger men in the city, and however discreet they may be in expressing themselves, I have no doubt his greatest crime in their eyes is his failure—that he has gone about in the wrong way to do the right thing. I remember an educated Brahmin gentleman once telling me, that though he would allow that the English had been liberal in policy, in their outward policy at least, that though they had fairly striven to give India all the blessings of western civilisation and culture, yet the greatest drawback to all these specious gifts was that they were in India! At any rate the fact that as Bulwunt was being carried away from court, the crowd greeted him with "jy! jy! Bulwunt" shows as a straw the way the wind blows."

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending November 11 state that general rain has fallen in Madras; harvesting is going on with a good outturn; prospects continue generally fair. In Bombay there was slight rain in the Deccan and a heavier fall in the Southern Maratha Country, more is wanted in the former tract for *rabi* sowings; the *kharif* crops are being harvested. In Bengal the rains are generally over, and the cold weather set in; rain is, however, still required in places; the cyclone in Cox's Bazar, sub-division of the Chittagong district, is said to have damaged a fourth of the crops; prospects, on the whole, are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues clear and seasonable; public health is improving; the *kharif* is being harvested and *rabi* sowings are in progress. No rain fell in the Punjab during the week; fever is still bad in several districts; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces also there was no rain; prospects remain good. In British Burma heavy rain has fallen; slight cattle-disease continues; no damage is reported to crops from the gale last week; agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In Assam and the other provinces and Native States the condition of the crops is generally good. General prospects throughout the Empire continue satisfactory.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India have set on foot a movement for collecting funds to provide for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of deceased servants of the railway companies. The Society propose to establish orphanages in the Bombay, Madras, and Bengal Presidencies, in which case suitable buildings will require to be erected. It is hoped the railway companies will undertake the charge of providing the buildings, and also contribute towards the maintenance of the orphanages.

The Kandahar correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes of the Chief Sahib Jan, who was killed at Shahjui:—The chief of an influential section of the Tarakhi Ghilzais, he appears to have been an Afghan Douglas. Three years ago he slew the Barukzye representative of the Amir at Mookur for oppressing his people, and fled to the hills. For a year an army of the Amir, with eight guns, fruitlessly attempted his capture, which was at last effected by a base act of treachery. After a year's imprisonment at Kabul, the late Amir, on hearing of the advance of the British, released his prisoner with orders to raise those under him in his cause, and his noble death proves how faithfully, though blindly, his instructions have been obeyed.

The Lahore paper hears that Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, 2nd in command 37th N. I., is about to retire under the bonus scheme; and that Colonel J. M. Nuttal, C.B., commandant of the 44th N. I., is also an applicant for pension under the provisions of the scheme.

Colonel E. Lambert, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawur, and now on furlough in Europe, has obtained permission to retire from the service on the 12th proximo.

The *Indian Daily News* falls foul of Dr. Hunter and "the only attempt at originality"—noticed in the telegraphic summary of his speech at Edinburgh—"the suggestion not in itself new, but new probably to Dr. Hunter, of a representative council of natives of India to assist the Viceroy." Our contemporary says:—"Dr. Hunter overlooks the fact that representation means power in the classes represented, and he speaks of India as if it were a homogeneous Empire, peopled by a single race, and possessing a common interest. Of what should the council be composed—of natives sent up from each province, and should these representatives be Mahomedan or Hindu? Dr. Hunter overlooks the fact that India is a group of divergent kingdoms, each with its own interests, each with its own claims, and he appeared to know nothing of that localism which makes the very best of the natives less the representative of a province than the agent of a class or of a particular interest. The service to which Dr. Hunter belongs will probably be astonished, as we were ourselves, at his sitting up for an Indian authority. Fortunately, his ideas are at best but mere speculations. Should a representation of India ever be attempted, it will not be attempted, in one day, and whenever it is attempted, it will see a shifting of power in a direction, for which neither England nor India will be prepared for many a long year."

It is officially notified that Subadar Mahomed Karim Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, having been proved to have failed in his duty towards the Queen-Empress at the time of the attack on the British Mission at Kabul on the 3rd September and subsequently, he is dismissed from Her Majesty's service, with forfeiture of arrears of pay.

It is stated in Calcutta that the salary of the Superintendent of the new Money Order branch of the Post Office is to be fixed at Rs. 600, with house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem. Mr. W. Alpin, at present an Inspecting Postmaster in the Madras Presidency, who is to be appointed to that post, is expected at Calcutta next month, to arrange the details of the establishment. The Money Order branch is, probably, to be formed in connection with the Calcutta Post Office, under the direct supervision and control of the Post Master General, Bengal, while the accounts are to be adjusted in the Compiler's Office.

A telegram from Akyab, dated Nov. 17th, to a Calcutta paper states:—"The head constable at Aeng (on the Arracan frontier) reports that two hundred Burmese *budmashes* are entering the pass, and three hundred more at a little distance. Sandoway, Kyouk Phyoo, and Akyab are utterly unprotected, and precautionary measures are absolutely necessary."

A Kabul correspondent asks:—Why should the native sepoy not be allowed a ration of firewood for cooking purposes the same as the British soldier? The latter may arrive in camp at any time, and if the Commissariat have the wood, he is at once supplied with it, and he has his cook boys to cook him his meal, whatever it may be. The sepoy, on the other hand, arrives in camp, has his atta, his dhall and his ghee served out to him, and he is nevertheless, on occasions, compelled to go hungry to bed, either because wood is not procurable or the day is too far spent to allow of his going out to search for it.

An up-country paper announces that the row in the lottery-room at the Meerut Races has resulted in Mr. Maitland having brought an action against Lord William Beresford for defamation, laying his damages at Rs. 10,000.

A correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper to suggest that "the usual sets of dak bungalow servants" should be established at intervals on the road down from Kandahar, for the convenience of travellers.

The Madras Government are going in for growing mahogany. Seeds to the amount of 34,000 have been imported from Jamaica and sown in the Nilambur plantations; and the Conservator of Forests, Colonel Beddome, reports that of these 12,000 have germinated. This is regarded as a complete success. From experiments already made, it is known that the climate of the plantations will suit the mahogany admirably; and as the tree grows very fast, the enterprise of the Madras Government may be expected to soon bear valuable results.

A Committee has been appointed by the Indian Association at Krishnagar to ascertain the nature and extent of the distress caused by the recent floods. A deputation of five native gentlemen was nominated to visit the districts affected by the floods and report upon their condition.

The Lahore paper's correspondent at Kabul telegraphs that the revenue of Kabul is likely to be one crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The same authority says Yusuf Khan and his brother are stirring up the Kohistanees, and that trouble at Ghazni is likely.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following "special advices" from "our Persian correspondent in Afghanistan, now on his return journey to Kabul":—"Reports from Turkestan allege that Russian troops are collecting on the north bank of the Oxus, and that the Russians had called on the states of Khiva and Bokhara to assist in the construction of shelter for the troops. Mahomed Ayub Khan, a brother of the ex-Amir, had addressed the Russian authorities, informing them of the arrest of Yakub Khan by the British, and applying for the assistance of Russian arms to resist the invaders of Afghanistan.

The *Pioneer* asks, in view of the "strong feeling" which exists in the North-West Provinces—presumably amongst the official classes—that the papers in the Hur Sahai case should be published. He remarks:—"The Supreme Government, perhaps, underrates the strength of the *esprit de corps* (*esprit de corps* of the best sort), which is offended by the way the matter has been hushed up. Of course, the interference of the Supreme Government was a mistake. Any Government is liable to make mistakes, even when enjoying the immense advantage of advice from a Legal Member of Council,—lawyer and statesman in one. But the suppression of the papers will not induce people to forget the mistake, while it throws into the whole subject a flavour of a something to be ashamed of. The intervention of Government is something it may now be sorry for; but there is no necessity for giving the world to understand that the case includes mysteries that will not bear the light. Besides, it is cruelly unjust to the reputation of the European officer concerned, that he should be left in the anomalous position he now occupies. Some of the papers connected with the case would, perhaps, afford him reasonable consolation, and enable him to bury his grievance. It would be infinitely better that the Supreme Government should produce them of its own motion, in a frank and manly way, rather than wait till they are extorted from the authorities at home by some member of Parliament.

A Circular order has been issued by the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court, requesting all the Mofussil civil courts to send their opinions as to the practicability and advisability of recording the depositions of witnesses in English, in the cases tried by them. This move, the *Indian Daily News* states, has been necessitated under the following circumstances. Though the appellant in a regular appeal, at the time of presenting the petition of appeal, has to pay a large sum of money in court fees—an amount equal to that paid at the time of institution of the original suit—he has, under the rules of the Hight Court, which have been gradually made more exacting, to pay at a later period another large sum of money bearing no proportion to the value of the suit, for translating and printing all the papers on the record which he desires to use at the time of hearing. Although the officers of the High Court estimated, at the time the present rules were framed, that the average costs for these purposes in each regular appeal would come to about Rs. 200 or 300, they have now come to such a pass, that in not a few cases these costs amount to Rs. 2,000, and cases are now being struck off, owing to the parties' default in depositing costs. Hence the circular order has been issued.

An important man in Bengal died recently—Nawab Amir Ali Khan, one of the principal actors in the Patna drama, which resulted in the sacrifice of the official prospects of Mr. W. Taylor. A Calcutta paper informs us that the late Nawab was of great service to Government, and on many occasions acted as a go-between, when the Government had anything to communicate to the heads of the Mahomedan community. He had a fair practice at the old Nizamut Adawlut Court, but after the establishment of the High Court, the introduction of pleadings in English greatly interfered with his work, and reduced him to a large extent to the position of a consulting pleader. From this position he was rescued by being appointed, with the sanction of Government, Superintendent of the Revenue of the King of Oudh. At Garden Reach his business was to stand well with the king, counteract palace intrigues, and prevent affairs from getting into confusion generally. To say that he was fairly successful is to say that he discharged the duties of an exceptionally difficult post in a way to give satisfaction to the Government and pleasure to the king. The difficulty will be to find a successor for him at Garden Reach. The post requires a man who has a knowledge of affairs; a knowledge of the under-currents of the native courts, a knowledge of English law, and an *entrée* into English official society. As far as we can see, the best man available is Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur if his well-earned position in the Uncovenanted Service did not stand in the way. But, no doubt, if the Foreign Office selected him for the work, that is a difficulty which could be got over. As for the peculiar position which Nawab Amir Ali held towards his co-religionists, we confess we do not see where his successor can be found, and in this respect his death is a greater loss to the community to which he belonged than to the Government itself.

Telegraphic communication between Zanzibar and the Cape, Natal, Mozambique, &c., was established on the 3rd instant; and the Scotia, with the remainder of the cable, is expected to meet the Kangaroo at Aden on the 20th of this month, when the line between Aden and Zanzibar will be laid. It is anticipated that England will be in communication with her South African Colonies before Christmas. A peculiar accident occurred to the cable 16 miles south of Mozambique. On the day that this section of the line was completed, communication suddenly ceased; and when the Calabria proceeded to the spot indicated by the electro-metre, and endeavoured to pick up the cable, the electricians found a strain of six tons, and were unable to raise it. On parting the cable by main force they found the end crushed in a most extraordinary manner, the steel wires being completely flattened whilst the core was destroyed. On sounding it was discovered that the bottom at this spot was a deep valley of about 800 fathoms; and, on proceeding to the other end of the fault, it was found that a similar conformation existed; in fact, that the cable had here descended into a deep valley or chasm. On returning to Mozambique the Calabria found that, just after the accident had occurred, a severe earthquake had been felt along the coast, at Ibo the church having been injured. It is therefore concluded that the earthquake must have caused a landslip in the submarine chasm where the cable was broken.

The staff at the War Office is undergoing a great reduction, says the *World*. About fifty of the clerks, whose ages vary from twenty-five years and upwards, and most of whom are in the prime of life, are being discharged under the "Playfair scheme," somewhat modified. Of course, they are all to be pensioned. Those who are entitled to more than half pay will receive the amount they have earned, and the remainder, even if not entitled to it, will be pensioned on the half-pay rate. In addition, all will receive a gratuity of £50 for each year's service. The same "reform" is going on in Somerset House, excepting that the gratuity is only £30 for each year's service. It is likely that the "Receiver and Accountant-General's Office," at St. Martin's-le-Grand, will come under the same scheme.

In the August number of *Cornhill* was published an excellent *resumé* of British diplomatic relations with Upper Burma. The life and aims of the last monarch, Meng don Meng, are very strikingly pourtrayed, and a good sketch is given of the recent *coup d'etat*. According to the writer: "There is no other court in the world where a British representative is practically refused admission, where he is treated at the same time as a prisoner and a spy, and refused all communication with the people around him. There is no other country in the world, where British subjects are exposed to such insult and obstruction, where agreements and obligations are so systematically ignored. The dynasty of Alaung-phya flourished just a century (1753 to 1853), a savage despotism tempered by deposition. Five out of its ten heirs have been dethroned, and three of these murdered by brother or son. From the founder downward there is not one of this vile line who has not been guilty of the vilest excesses of a Caligula or Cetewayo, who has not repressed every sign of progress, political, industrial, and intellectual, and encouraged his subjects to violence and crime."

Mr. Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia' has furnished the subject of a highly appreciative notice by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in the *International Review*, and has been reprinted by Messrs. Roberts, of Boston, U. S. Messrs. Trubner are preparing a second edition for the London market.

It was stated at a Conference on the subject of emigration and the depressed state of trade, recently held in England, that the ex-Mayor of Natal is prepared to take out in a short time two hundred artisans, provided each man can raise ten pounds; and a resolution was passed asking the various friendly societies if they are desirous of forming a fund by which the subscribers would have the privilege of voting passages for persons who had been nominated to go to the colonies.

General Grant's tour in Europe and Asia is the subject of a large work now in progress, by Mr. J. Russell Young. In the first instance the work appears in periodical numbers, and is published by subscription. It will contain eight hundred illustrations, and will be printed on choice paper. The numbers, issued at fifty cents each, will, when completed, make two octavo volumes containing 1,250 pages.

Mr. White, President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Madras, we are told, contemplates organising a parcels delivery system for the benighted city, which will be a convenience to the inhabitants, and will find employment for some of the numerous destitute East Indians.

M. Gustave Flaubert has been somewhat spare in the productions of his pen lately. It is reported that he is to produce, ere long, a grand spectacular drama of 'Shakespearian proportions,' title and subject unknown, but the scenery of which is already entrusted to ten of the best stage painters in Paris.

It cannot be said that French literature has undergone a considerable loss in the person of M. Louis Belmontet, the poet of the Empire, and for half a century the chairman of the banquets held by the *vieux de la vielle*. Still there was something in the man which singled him out from the literary class of the period. It was his misfortune to have

'Venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux,'

and to sing the glories of the Empire at a time when France looked for something more substantial. His tragedy, the *Fête de Néron*, was certainly superior to anything which had been produced at the Odéon for the previous forty years, and could still bear comparison with many an average specimen of the species. But it was produced in 1829—that is to say, on the very eve of the great romantic movement when tragedies began to be at a discount. And thus it came to pass that, instead of entering the Academy, poor M. Belmontet was merely a failure.

BOMBAY.

The Band at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Fenella	Tinney.
Quadrille	Carnevals	Kuhner.
Valse	Marien	Gung'l.
Galop	Von Haus Tu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Band at the Apollo Bandar.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March		
Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Quadrille	Royal Boudour	Coote.
Selection	Don Pasqualle	Donizetti.
Waltz	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

The Tulsi Lake.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 16th instant, was 41·44.

Assault.—Sultan Sulliman was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Balcrishna Babajee on the 15th instant, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 8th November, was 56 feet and 9 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 6 tenths.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Siwri Road on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, named [illegible] Enoos, who, while bathing in a quarry hole in that locality, was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft.—Mahomed Bunnasab was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on four separate charges of theft of sundry articles belonging to four different parties, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gamblers.—Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee and four others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Saunders, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming on Queen's Road. They were found guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

A Dishonest Servant.—Dada Mesa Hussein was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a currency note for Rs. 1,000, the property of prisoner's master, Jamsetjee Cowasjee. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Old Offender.—Kavul Buldew was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 10, belonging to Balloo Mahadoo, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, he being an old offender.

A Dangerous Offence.—Luximon bin Andoojee, a porter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company's service, was found guilty by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, of placing an iron block on the rail near Kurla station, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dacoits Arrested in the Purandhar Taluka.—We hear that about forty persons have been arrested by the police as being concerned in the several dacoities that have recently taken place in the Purandhar taluka, and stolen property of the value of about four hundred rupees have been found in their possession.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Naigaon on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Owdee, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the 14th instant by an accidental fall from the second storey of the National Spinning and Weaving Mills. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fire at Poona.—A fire took place on Tuesday night about eleven o'clock in the city in Shunwar Peit, in the house of a Brahmin, named Balumbhut, which destroyed a portion of the house. The fire was soon extinguished with the timely assistance rendered by the neighbours and the police; otherwise the whole of the building would have been destroyed.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th inst. was Rs. 59,74,204; add silver received during the week Rs. 9,25,385. The sum of Rs. 6,05,467 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 62,94,122. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 48,49,905 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the Coroner at Church Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday last, in the office of Mr. Mirza Hoosein, solicitor, on view of the body of a Parsee broker and law agent, named Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Luskary, who died suddenly on that day while in the office of Mr. Mirza Hoosein on some private business. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

A Suit between a Maharaja and his son.—At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Starling, on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Goverdhun Maharaja *vs.* Girdharilal Maharaja, applied to Mr. Justice Green for leave, under section 373, to withdraw the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Mr. Latham, for the defendant, said he must object unless his client's costs, which amounted to Rs. 16,000, were paid by the plaintiff. His Lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn on payment by the plaintiff of all costs of the defendant not already ordered to be paid.

Murder of a Boy at Kirkee.—A Purdasee boy of about four years of age, the son of a syce, was missed on Sunday evening last. He had on his person silver ornaments of the value of about eighteen rupees. His dead body was found on Tuesday in a *nullah* situated between the S. S. A. Factory and the barracks. The body bore marks of violence; the bones above the ankles of both legs were found broken, and the head smashed. All the ornaments had been removed. The body was removed to the Sassoon Hospital by the Cantonment Police, where a *post mortem* examination was held. Mr. D. Smith, the chief constable of the Cantonment Police, has arrested a Purdasee who, it was alleged, was on bad terms with the deceased's father.

The Fatal Assault.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Ayruthsha Showdakhan was resumed yesterday at the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was the man who was assaulted on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th instant, by one of his fellow labourers, named Ameerdheen Moola Thoor, while they were leaving the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops at Parel. Assailant Ameerdheen, after he was arrested and handed over to a police constable, effected his escape and is now still at large. The evidence of several witnesses was taken by the Coroner, after which the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by contusion of the brain, the result of a blow on the head inflicted on him by one Ameerdheen Moola Thoor, under such circumstances that the act of Ameerdheen Moola Thoor was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th inst., was 461, being 43 more than in the previous week, 44 less than the total of the week ending 19th Nov., 1878, and 51 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 329 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 35·26. There were 144 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 more than in the previous week and 27 less than in the same period last year. There were 5 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 4 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 43, 15, and 17 respectively, as compared with 46, 18, and 50 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

Practice in Mofussil Courts.—We are glad to know that Mr. Richey, C. S. I., our Collector and District Magistrate, has issued a circular to all the magistrates, to the effect that muktyars of position and respectability only should be allowed to defend in criminal cases, and that they are not to be allowed to appear in miscellaneous cases. This is, we believe, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, but Mr. Richey has left it to the discretion of the magistrate to allow muktyars to appear for the prosecution. Colonel T. E. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, has therefore ordered that no muktyar will in future be allowed to prosecute, or to appear in miscellaneous cases, and we have no doubt, to give effect to Mr. Richey's circular order, the other magistrates will adopt Colonel Britten's proceeding.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th November, 1879, was 1,11,893 maunds, and in money Rs. 36,365. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 15th Nov., 1879.	Week ending 16th Nov., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 523	Mds 2,936	...	Mds 2,413
Amount	Rs. 164	Rs. 1,501	...	Rs. 1,337
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 24,470	Mds 57,948	...	Mds 33,478
Amount	Rs. 6,856	Rs. 15,674	..	Rs. 8,818
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 16,195	Mds. 6,509	Mds 9,686	—
Amount	Rs. 5,822	Rs. 2,928	Rs. 2,894	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds 413	—	Mds 413
Amount	...	Rs. 1,047	...	Rs. 1,047
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,011	Mds 5,067	...	Mds 1,056
Amount	Rs. 4,518	Rs. 4,669	..	Rs. 151
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 23,221	Mds 49,697	..	Mds 26,476
Amount	Rs. 5,341	Rs. 12,911	..	Rs. 7,570
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,861	Mds 13,808	..	Mds 8,947
Amount	Rs. 1,441	Rs. 4,072	..	Rs. 2,631
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 2,803	Mds 7,440	..	Mds 4,637
Amount	Rs. 1,410	Rs. 4,015	..	Rs. 2,605
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight	Mds 7,630	Mds 12,408	...	Mds 4,778
Amount	Rs. 3,397	Rs. 5,260	...	Rs. 1,863
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—				
Weight	Mds 4,592	Mds 6,132	—	Mds 1,540
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	...	Rs. 635
TOBACCO—				
Weight	Mds 5,134	Mds 4,766	Mds 368	...
Amount	Rs. 2,011	Rs. 1,569	Rs. 442	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 38,812	Mds 77,021	—	Mds 38,209
Amount	Rs. 11,263	Rs. 24,257	...	Rs. 12,994
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 132,352	Mds 244,145	—	Mds 111,893
Amount	Rs. 43,488	Rs. 79,853	—	Rs. 36,365

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.

Kaitan Francis was charged with theft of a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 240, the property of Mr. Robert Johnson, engine driver G. I. P. Railway; and John Thomas Deighton, a half-caste Dutchman, was charged with dishonestly receiving it, knowing it to be stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty. It appears that the prosecutor, who resides at Berkley Place, Byculla, left Bombay for Kalyan on the evening of the 22nd September last, returning at 6 o'clock the following morning. He occupied two lower rooms at Berkley Place, and while one key for the locks of the doors of the rooms was kept by him, another was given to a servant who generally slept in the verandah. Mr. Johnson, on going into his room on the morning of his return, found a great number of things lying about and missed among other property a gold watch which he had placed in a small box inside a wardrobe, both locked. Information was given to the police, and the first prisoner, who lived in the compound of Berkley Place, was taken into custody. He pointed out the second prisoner as the person to whom he had given the watch; and on the latter was found a piece of paper which led the police to the shop of a Marwaree where the watch was found. The Marwaree admitted having received it from the second prisoner for Rs. 35. The second prisoner admitted having sold it to the Marwaree at the request of the first prisoner, but denied all guilty knowledge of it. The jury, after a short consultation, found the second prisoner guilty. The first, a professional thief who had been convicted seven times, was sentenced to be transported for ten years; and the second to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

CAUSING ABORTION.

Bhaghoo, woman, was charged with causing Taee, woman, who was with child, to abortion. The latter, a widow, lived at Matoonga in the keeping of a casteman, and when about to go to her native country, was induced to take some medicine from prisoner. She (prisoner) pleaded not guilty to the present charge, but admitted a previous conviction on a charge of administering poison, for which she was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The jury convicted the prisoner, and his Lordship sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Haroon Salley was charged with the theft of a brass cup and two anna pieces of the value of three rupees, the property of Bharmal Cooma, a shopkeeper at Dongri. On conviction by the jury, and on pleading guilty to several previous convictions, he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Shaik Ali Mahomed was found guilty of stealing a bundle of clothes from the house of Asha, woman; and being an old offender, was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

PUNJAB COAL PROSPECTS.

The news from home, about the formation of a committee to work Punjab coal mines, is not very intelligible. The *Manual of the Geology of India* first refers to coal in the Punjab in the description of the Jurassic group of the salt range, to the west of the Indus. This group of rocks consists of soft white and red sand stones, with grey and yellowish limestones and yellow marls. The lower beds of sandstone are succeeded by limestones, clays, and soft white sandstones; then come bands of hæmatite (native iron oxide), several feet in thickness, oolite, coarse brown sandstone, yellow marls, white sandstone and hard grey limestone bands. Small layers and patches of bright jetty coal occur in places towards the base of the group, and west of the Indus, near Kalabagh, these masses are sufficiently abundant to have been worth extraction for the purpose of supplying fuel to the river steamers; but the supply is small; there is nothing like a seam of coal, and no prospect of regular mining operations being successful. The patches of coal appear to be merely carbonized fragments of drift wood. In the continuation of the salt range to the west of the Indus, there is a group of rock consisting of soft variegated shales or clays, more or less sandy, with occasionally a pisolitic ferruginous band, resembling laterite at the base. Many of the shales and clays are pyritous, and decompose readily on exposure, the decomposed shales being burnt and employed in the manufacture of alum. The so called coal of the salt range occurs in the upper part of this lower subdivision, associated with gypseous shales, and is really a lignite of variable purity found chiefly in thin strings and beds of no great horizontal extent, but occasionally in rather thicker seams, some being as much as three to three and a half feet in thickness. The principal localities are Bhaganwala, Pid, and Samandri. Like most of the tertiary lignites, that of the salt range is pyritous, and frequently falls to pieces, or takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. Similar lignite is found in the Chichali and Shingarh hills west of the Indus. "Lignite" is fossil wood, carbonized and altered, but containing a much larger proportion of volatile ingredients than true coal. In the "Simla slates" the so-called "Subathu coal" in the Infra-Krol group of rocks, well exposed at the base of the Krol Mountain, north of Solun. This group has a strikingly carbonaceous character, but that cannot be said to be an essential one, or even, perhaps, general. Sometimes the carbonaceous ingredient of the shales is wanting. It is, however, very widely spread, being well seen at Mussoorie and other places at a distance from the Simla region. "The coaly aspect of this carbonaceous shale, especially where made glossy in crushed ground, has often raised expectation of finding coal. In 1862, Colonel Fyers, in spite of warnings, made an attempt at mining upon an out crop of this crushed rock near Subathu, expecting to find coal at a deep. The stuff contains sometimes as much as 25 per cent. of fixed carbon, besides 11 per cent. of volatile matter, partly hydro carbons." Those mentioned above seem to be the only instances of the occurrence in the Punjab of anything that can by stretch of courtesy be called coal, and we must not think that a "Committee," even with Lord Tweeddale (great projector of companies though he be) at its head, will be able to make much of any of them. Great importance, no doubt, would attach to the existence of any workable deposit of good coal, not merely in the Punjab, but anywhere within four or five hundred miles of that province. At present coal is brought for the railways in the Punjab, from Bengal, 782 miles to Ghaziabad, and it costs there, to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company Rs. 23-12 a ton. This is used, we believe, as far up the line as Lahore; and between that station and Multan wood fuel still holds its own. But as has happened on other lines, the wood fuel must soon become too dear, or be exhausted. The Sind section of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway is supplied with coal from England, at a cost, as we learn from Mr. Juland Danvers's last report on Indian railways, of nearly Rs. 20 per ton, which would be doubled before it reached Lahore. We believe, there is good coal to be got in Bengal considerably nearer than Karharbali, whence it is now brought, and the loss to the railways in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, in excessive locomotive expenses, owing to this cheaper source of fuel not being made available, must be enormous.—*Pioneer.*

BURMA.

Rangoon papers to the 6th instant out have come to hand, and from them we gather some information as to the state of affairs at the Burman capital, and the line of policy which King Theebaw seems to have marked out for himself, in an unfriendly spirit towards the British there resident, whom he is desirous of proving inimical, without reason, to the measures adopted by his Government, and unjust accusers of himself; the real state of the case all the while being that his own unfriendly disposition and course of action are at the bottom of the troubles which have arisen between them, and now bid fair to bring him and the Supreme Government into collision. He is said to have "warned his ministers against giving too much latitude to the British, and to have degraded from office some who, he thought, showed too much leaning toward foreigners, or adopted their notions and ways." His opinion was, that "Burmese should be Burmese, and act as such, not like foreigners, especially the English. After the Mugway and Yenanyoung Mengyers were dismissed, the remaining ministers agreed in one opinion, that the King was determined not to be friendly with the English, and it behoved them to act accordingly." Hence that offensive behaviour on their part which brought about the withdrawal of the mission. That object gained, however, the hearts of those who had aimed at it appear to have failed them somewhat, through apprehension of ill consequences which might not improbably follow their success, and they therefore endeavoured to put a new colour on their actions by paying court to the foreign traders who still remained on the spot, bidding them keep their minds easy and pursue their occupations without uneasiness of what might befall them. Pushing their conciliatory demonstrations so far, that, before the Embassy to Calcutta was despatched, King Theebaw and his agents had obtained from those traders written declarations containing an assurance on their part "that they feel themselves safer and more comfortable than they had ever done with a resident; that in fact they would sooner be without the latter" than otherwise—a statement which must be taken for what it is worth, and has doubtless been so at Calcutta. It is added, moreover, that King Theebaw intends to play the rôle of an injured innocent, should the credulity of the Viceroy fall short of his expectations, and will, in the event of his excuses not finding acceptance, forward the whole correspondence "to a foreign newspaper for publication." About the worst course that he could follow, unless he has on his side much more of the equity of the case than there is any reason for supposing latent in it. The proverbs of many nations point out the folly of offering excuses before a charge has been brought, since it leads for the most part to a betrayal of the real weak spot which might otherwise escape detection. "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!" exclaimed the patriarch of old, having no doubt the spirit of a keen reviewer hot within him; and in like manner, the critics of King Theebaw would doubtless like nothing better than to "hoist him with his own petard" it once he gave them an opportunity.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Madras Harbour.—The surf was so high on Tuesday morning that work at the harbour was retarded, and the head of the north arm was ever and anon covered by the angry waves, which lashed and buffeted against it in a manner that indicated that the waves regarded the arm as an intruder who ought to be ejected. A portion of the line of railway on the arm was, moreover, torn from its fastenings, and now forms a semi-circle in the air where before it was simply a ground line. The bad weather will, however, probably have the good effect of showing the Harbour staff the weak points of the harbour arms.—*Madras Times.*

Perfection.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Rosenb, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; LeBoux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shriram & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednagar; and dealers in towns.—[Advt.]

CURIOUS GAMBLING STORY.

There are some rupees two thousand and odd hundred in the Calcutta Police treasury, which, if not in the course of a reasonable time claimed by the person who is legally entitled to the money, are likely to be credited to the Government. The circumstances under which the money came into the custody of the police were as follow:—Some time ago a nest of gamblers had settled themselves down in the little French settlement, Chandernagore, and as there was no law there to punish gambling of any description, they had carried on their trade with impunity. People would go up from Calcutta to gamble daily, particularly young men without employment and having rich parents, who used occasionally to be relieved of their money when their drawers were incautiously left open. The gamblers were natives of Lucknow who had at first settled in Calcutta, and finding the place too hot for them, went up to Chandernagore and represented themselves as Nawabs. They had employed people in Calcutta to entice young men who had money to go up and gamble. To encourage the players, they would always allow them at first to win. Many a young Hindu who had come in for money, on attaining his majority, would be enticed away by the men employed for the purpose, and the gamblers, after losing a few thousands, would recoup themselves at the end till they extracted every fraction from their victim. Three young East Indians had in Calcutta fallen in with one of the gambler's confederates. One of them having, while living at Chandernagore, lost a good deal of money at the Nawab's tables, and being aware of the expedient the gamblers at first resorted to, set up the other two to represent to the confederate who was known as the broker, that one of them had just come in for a very large fortune, and was inclined to embark in such a speculation. The broker thought he had netted a good fish, and assured the young men that they could win some thousands daily, only if they played a little cautiously. No time was to be lost. "Let me go to the bank and draw a few thousands," said the young man who represented himself as the inheritor of a princely fortune. All three went to the bank. The broker was left in the carriage, the young men went up, and, returning shortly after, informed him that they had drawn a few thousands, and would proceed by the next train. They went up to Chandernagore, and were taken to the Burra Nawab *sahib's*, which was known as the head-quarters There the young men played, and won in the course of the day nearly Rs. 3,000. Then the tide turned; they lost Rs. 500. They declined to play any more, and rose to leave. The gamblers endeavoured to persuade them to play a little longer. They excused themselves, saying that they were bound to go back before nightfall. They would come again the next day. From a remark made by one of them in English, and one of the gamblers understanding the language, it now dawned upon them that the young men would not return to play, and had come prepared to take away what they could get. The gamblers soon gave the youngsters to understand that they were not to leave with the stakes, as they never intended them to be taken away. The two were equally determined not to part with the money, which, to men in their position of life, was a small fortune. Hot words ensued, and an attempt was made to take the money away by force. A struggle for possession next followed, and though there were a dozen Mahomedans, the young men managed to get away. They were afraid to make their way to the railway station, the distance being great, they might be overtaken, and as the river was not many hundred yards off, they ran towards it, hailed a boat, got into it and proceeded to steer down to Calcutta. Some of the gamblers who had endeavoured to stop them on the road cried out to the boatmen to stop, as the men had committed a robbery and were taking away with them a large sum of money. The young men were not to be outwitted. They were equal to the occasion, and threatening to throw the boatmen overboard, succeeded in getting them to bring them down to Calcutta. The gamblers followed them in another boat and got to Calcutta about the same time, between two and three in the morning. The young men got home safely, but before they could put away the money, the gamblers pounced upon them. A tremendous scuffle ensued. This time the Mahomedans were victorious. They managed to get possession of the money, and there was a general *melée* which brought the police to the spot, and the inspector took charge of the money. The following morning the parties were taken before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was at first inclined to order the money to be given over to the young men, but as it was taken from one of the gamblers, and having regarded to the circumstances under which the same was claimed by the former, he kept it and referred the parties to a civil court, and according to its decision the successful party would get the money. One of the young men got a Seik named Maun Sing to advance the costs, and instituted a suit in the High Court against the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Before the suit came on for hearing, the Seik died, and the plaintiff, for want of funds, was unable to prosecute his suit. It was, however, the opinion of counsel, that the plaintiff, even if the case had come before the Court for decision, would not have succeeded, as there were a number of claimants for the money, and unless the whole were before the Court, no order for its restoration to the person the Court considered entitled to it could be made. Besides, there was another difficulty; the whole dispute having arisen from a gambling transaction, the plaint was likely to thrown out on that ground alone. Soon after this occurrence the French authorities took steps to eject the whole nest of gamblers from their territories.—*Englishman.*

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS.

The recent famine and threatenings of further visitations of it in some parts of the peninsula, not only frightened people into sowing more land with food-grains than they cared to do when cotton ruled the land, but what cotton was sown had fallen so low in price that people were not much tempted to cultivate it for export. These poor sorts are worked up by the people for their own use, and it is only the richer and more luxurious class of natives that look to those smart-looking articles from Manchester mills which constitute a part of the costume of those "in society." But with all their appliances and means, English mills have not entirely succeeded in turning out articles to affect the delicate and beautiful cotton fabrics of Nagpore, Tanjore and Madura; nor even have they touched the course, strong cloths made in other South Indian towns from home-spun thread. Excepting in very large towns, where it may be the "correct thing" to wear the showy Manchester cotton and silk goods, the middle and lower classes prefer their own strong fabrics to any imported goods that do not "wear" half as well or as long as the produce of the Indian loom. At least one-third of the staple grown here is woven into cloth on the spot, and the introduction of spinning and weaving mills will, in time, render this country less dependent than formerly upon foreign supplies of manufactured goods for native wear. There is a large class still left to stand in defence of the native loom, and the weavers' occupation is not yet gone. It has yet a future before it which must not be neglected in the anxiety to exalt Manchester above India. One cheering element still in the prospects of Indian cotton is the vast improvement effected in the indigenous growth. The selection of seed is now more carefully looked to than it used to be some time ago, and the pedigree system is as carefully watched in regard to cotton as it is in respect of cattle. Roads and railways and a Perpetual Settlement policy, elements so essential to produce, have brought about a disposition to the progress which the Cotton Acts have it still in their power to complete; and there seems no reason why heavy piece-goods, like drills and sheetings should not be manufactured among us of a quality and in quantity sufficient to enable us to compete with American or English importers of both. Self-interest is not yet thoroughly alive throughout the country; the famine seems to have crushed it out, but we trust to hear of its being soon reawakened, and that Southern India—a rich weaving division of the peninsula—will recover its old prestige. As things are, the drills, sheetings and towellings of this part of the country are fairly good, and European agents on the spot, to stimulate this particular form of industry, are sure not only to encourage the growth of a pure staple, and secure good manufactures of it, but also gradually create a rich peasantry and body of manufacturers freed from the oppressions of the hereditary usurers, and from the listlessness with which that oppression has cursed generation after generation of men.

The temporary advantage which India gained during the continuance of the American war, and lost when peace was restored between North and South, may still be revived, and an industry worth to India than more than thirty millions of rupees a year may be again brought back. The cotton industry of India is not buried beyond hope of resurrection, and we deny to Manchester those special qualifications for turning out that special class of goods which she has always affected. What we want is encouragement and capital. Given both, we apprehend no cause for distrusting the capabilities of Indian manufacturers. Canvass is a class of goods whose growth admits of development. That once turned out by a respectable French firm at Pondicherry was declared by competent judges to be equal to the best Russian or English made, while our jute promises, when converted into coarse coverings for packages, to render us independent of Dundee for the future. The cheap labor we can always command is an element in our favor which no amount of competition from without can dispossess us of, while with improved markets abroad, a force will be lent us with which those who can make the best use of it must lift us out of that stagnancy which we have, for many years, been unable to lift ourselves out of. So many valuable facts are known in connection with our cotton and jute capabilities, not to speak of the long list of other capabilities of the country, that records of successful attempts to work them all up to better results may be confidently looked forward to, now that the rift in the commercial cloud is becoming wider. Our raw cotton produce is sufficient not only to clothe our own millions at a price and with a quality of strength and texture equal to textile goods from abroad, but to leave also a large surplus for export. With business beginning to be done in a sterling manner, and operators tempted to further transactions by the more favorable rates of exchange, we see no reason why cotton cultivation should hang back in the way it has done so long. Messrs. Levita and Hudson, in one of their late monthly reports of the Manchester trade, dated June 5th, wrote—"A more hopeful feeling is now dominant; * * steadiness and regularity of price characterise all departments of the market." Why is India still hopeless?—*Madras Times.* MOULIN.

Allahabad News.—The Land Mortgage Bank is prosecuting the agent, Captain Hamilton, for falsifying accounts. The Captain is an old and respectable resident, and it is not difficult for most persons here to guess who is pulling the wires. Mr. Barrister Colvin and Babu Troylaknath Ghose are engaged for the defence; Mr. Barrister Chatterjee for the prosecution. The case comes on before the magistrate on the 24th. Our horse-dealers are cutting each other up, for the case of Wetherall *vs.* Green, on a criminal charge of defamation, is before the Court. Messrs. Pearson and Spankie will retire from the High Court bench by March next. Every one sees the necessity of abolishing the Lucknow Judicial Commissionership, since Oudh has come under the N. W. P. Government, and the retirements of two of the High Court Judges affords the best opportunity for doing so, but it is believed that while Sir George holds office, the needless expense of keeping this anomaly will cotinue, unless India steps in to put it right.—*Correspondent Indian Daily News.*

Brewery at Rangoon.—A brewery was started in Rangoon in 1875, which, judging from the last excise report, seems to have fairly succeeded. A duty of one anna per gallon only is levied, and the out-turn in the last official year was 20,645 gallons, as compared with 11,166 gallons in the year previous. The beer is made from sugar from Upper Burma, and English hops, which are received monthly by P. Henderson and Co.'s steamers from Glasgow via the Suez Canal. Sir Frederick Haines, when commanding the Madras army, visited the brewery and tasted some of the beer, which he pronounced excellent. It seems to take with the Burmese, but I do not think it is much consumed by Europeans here. The price at which it is sold, twelve annas a gallon, has driven most of the cheap and spurious German beers out of the market. If they could only obtain a larger supply of bottles, I believe the Rangoon brewery would be able to do a much larger business than they are doing now. The ingredients are of the best quality, and there is no reason why the beer should not be used, but Europeans still stick to the more expensive Bass.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Indisputable remedies for bad legs, old wounds, sores, and ulcers, if used according to the directions given with them; there is no wound, bad leg, ulcerous sore, or bad breast, however obstinate, or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, for removing the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these Medicines are irresistible.

SIR THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE AT PRETORIA.

(*From the World's "Celebrities at Home."*)

Turning past the guard-tent and through the white gates, the visitor sees before him a long one-storyed building with projecting wings and a deep verandah. This is Government House, a sort of villa with half-a-dozen good rooms under an iron roof. Along the grand walk in front of it stand twelve mighty gum-trees, on each of which the Boers were used to swear that they would hang an officer of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's staff. Beyond these a rose-hedge, crimson with blossom, separates the house from the garden. The whole scene is deliciously cool to the eye weary of the dusty streets of Pretoria, and, lit up by the full glory of a Transvaal sunset, has a strangely peaceful and tranquilli-ing effect. Farther on are gardens with fig and other fruit trees, and farther yet a vineyard carefully tended. Under the verandah is gathered a pleasant company. In the midst of the group is a man somewhat past middle age, powerfully built, quiet-looking, and endowed with a voice of low and pleasant tone. As a gentleman of the elder, if not quite of the old, school, he wears no hybrid costume, but an orthodox black coat and waistcoat, the sole concession to climate being a tall white hat. In his right hand he holds a stick of knotty Natal wood; on his left he wears a signet-ring with a dove and olive-branch engraved upon it, the ring with which the annexation proclamation was sealed. Looking on Sir Theophilus Shepstone, quiet in expression of features, but active as many men twenty years his junior, it would be difficult to guess that, for the last forty years he has led one of the most exciting and wearing of lives. On the gravel-path, beneath the verandah on which the white men are seated, squat three Zulu Kaffirs, one of whom is speaking earnestly, obviously bringing some grievance to the notice of 'Somptsen his Father.' At last the oration comes to an end, and 'Somptsen,' tapping his snuff-box, answers him. All the bystander can observe is the measured flow of one of the most musical languages in the world when spoken by the natives and perhaps half a dozen Europeans, of whom Sir Theophilus Shepstone is one. At every pause, the Zulus give the Royal salute, 'Bayéte,' until at last, with a final salute more sonorous than the rest, they rise to go; and audience may be had of 'Somptsen' before the sun has quite vanished, and the company on the verandah returned into the dining-room to gather round the table covered with the materials for cold grog of various kinds. Many a good story has been told round this table at Pretoria, and that in its master's earlier home at Maritzburg, where, surrounded by a collection of useful shrubs and trees, flowers and vegetables, he passed many years of his busy life.

It is nearly forty years since Sir Theophilus (then Mr.) Shepstone first came to Natal. Shortly after his birth in England his parents emigrated to the Cape. On arriving at manhood he took service under the Cape Government, and served on the staff of Sir Benjamin Durban through the Kaffir war of 1835. Ten years later he came to Natal as Diplomatic Agent to the tribes inhabiting that colony. Natal was then nothing but a wilderness coveted with large game; and Sir Theophilus, who in his youth was noted for his hunting powers and his wonderful horsemanship, tells a story of how he was knocked down and nearly killed by an elephant where the town of Durban now stands. For thirty years he held the position of Secretary for Native Affairs for Natal. Governors came and went, but he, being unknown at home, remained without promotion in comparative obscurity. But all these years he was quietly and unobtrusively carrying on a mighty work. Circumstances beyond his control had brought hundreds of thousands of Zulu Kaffirs into the colony. He was their appellate judge; he settled their quarrels, regulated their taxation, and instilled into them a spirit of loyalty to their far-off English Queen, the great 'Inkosi Kaas' over the water. No white man's name has ever been so loved and respected among the native races of South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambesi, as that of 'Somptsen.' It is in itself a power that can gather or disperse thousands, and is the thousands the emblem of English justice and English might united in the person of one great chief. How well his policy has succeeded is testified to by the fact that it has stood the strain of the Zulu war and the few years preceding it. With the exception of the Langalibalele disturbance in 1874, which partook somewhat of the nature of a panic on the part of the colonists, no single outbreak of any sort has occurred during the history of the colony; nor, indeed, when things looked so black after the Sanshlwana (Isandula) disaster did the Natal natives show, as was expected of them, signs of throwing off their allegiance. In 1861 Sir Theophilus proceeded on a mission to Zululand, sent, at the request of Panda, Cetywayo's father, to settle the succession to his crown. It was on this occasion that he was declared by the Zulus to be holder or representative of the spirit of Chaka, the great founder of their race. He tells a story of the occasion that is worth recording. Something had occurred to irritate the Zulus; some fifteen thousand of whom were standing in regiments round the debating-place and waxing more and more angry. At last the situation grew so critical, that it became clear to him that both his own and Panda's lives were in imminent danger. Whereupon, facing the matter with that cool presence of mind for which he is so noted, he called out to the mass that momentarily surged nearer and nearer, 'I know what you mean; you can kill me, that is an easy thing, but I tell you, Zulus, my blood will never dry upon your soil. You think Natal holds the English power; it is nothing to them but a castle-station. They will come in thousands to avenge me from over the mountains, there from the north!' So intense was the excitement, that as he pointed northwards the whole host turned, as though expecting to see his words verified. 'I daresay,' adds Sir Theophilus, in telling the story, 'that when the other day the Zulus saw the regiments marching on the kraal, after the battle of Ulundi, from the north, to which I had pointed, many of those who had been present on that day thought upon my words.' Twelve years later he was again in Zululand to crown Cetywayo king, and to extract promises destined to be broken.

In 1874 Sir Theophilus came for the first time to England. In 1876 he was again called home; and, having received the honour of knighthood, returned to South Africa with one of the widest and most confidential commissions ever intrusted to a servant of her Majesty. Acting under it, he gathered his train of wagons and his staff, and with an escort of twenty-five mounted policemen proceeded to Pretoria in the Transvaal. There he sat down and waited. Every day the Republic floundered deeper into the mire, and showed its 'inherent weakness' more and more. Every day confusion grew more confounded, and the Zulus clamoured louder to have access to their prey. And then Sir Theophilus, having made up his mind what it was necessary to do, struck swiftly. A proclamation was read, and a country the size of France became part of the British dominions. Whatever may be said of the policy of the annexation, there can be no doubt that it was magnificently executed. It was a game in which both political reputation and life itself hung on the hazard of the die. Fortune favoured the bold thrower; but, says Sir Theophilus, 'I would not care to have to do it again.' And so the Special Commissioner to the Transvaal became the Administrator, and for two years more dealt with that stiffnecked and stubborn race the Boers, with rebellious Kaffirs, with petitions got up against him, and many other troubles. At the commencement of the Zulu war, however, he left for England to consult with the Secretary of State upon various matters. It was on his journey down to Natal that he visited the famous Sanshlwana (Isandula) camp, leaving it but a day or two before the disaster, in which his son was one of the victims. Perhaps this bereavement has induced him to think that he has done his day's work in the world. There are few who have learnt its ways so thoroughly. He has been both successful and unsuccessful, both loved and hated, in greater degrees than fall to the lot of most men. His principle with his subordinates is one of perfect trust. Nothing is hid from them, and consequently nothing is ever betrayed; and there are few so well and heartily obeyed, both in the letter and in the spirit.

Independently of his local knowledge and influence, Sir Theophilus Shepstone is a man of cultivated intellect and kindly manners. The only charge that can be substantiated against him is that of being too kind-hearted for a statesman. 'I do not,' says he, 'pretend to know much; but I have studied human nature a great deal, and flatter myself I understand it; and I have always found that there is a chord to be played upon, and a way to be won into, the coldest or the dullest heart. In these words lies the secret of his personal popularity among English, Zulus, Boers, and indeed all with whom he comes in contact.

Life at Government House, Pretoria, is active enough, but follows a regular routine. At about half-past eight the chief and four or five members of his staff assemble at breakfast, after which he makes for his study, a long bay-windowed room with a table in the centre, and one door opening on to the verandah, another into the private secretary's office. Hither come deputations of Boers, unsavoury fellows who insist on shaking hands and expectorating freely in every direction. This unpleasant business over, and luncheon (for which it is but an indifferent preparation) discussed, Sir Theophilus Shepstone works on till it is time to ride, pay visits, and return to dine. He is fond of the conversation of his kind, and, as a mighty hunter of old, is a shrewd judge of horses. As he quaintly remarks, he has in the course of his life learned 'a great deal of human nature, and a little about horseflesh.'

NANA.

Zola's new novel is out at last. It was begun *en feuilleton* in the *Voltaire* the other day, and, although only a few chapters have reached the public, the knowing ones have already forecast the rest. Their 'indiscretions' form part of the system of preliminary advertisement. Never has a novel been so puffed. The French are certainly growing in business aptitudes; they have covered every dead wall with posters; they have imported our natives of the Sandwich isles from England to carry the name of 'Nana' through the streets. But these are only the coarser methods; in the finer ones they have nothing to learn from anybody. We have had little preliminary sketches of Zola, of his manner of working, and of the country house at Médan in which he works. It is a big house; and Zola works in its biggest room, on its biggest table. It is here, says an enthusiastic chronicler, that we find him, 'at the age of thirty-nine years, six months, and thirteen days,' putting the finishing touch to the great novel of *Nana*. A still more interesting what is supplied in Zola's own account of his system of composition in his essay on the 'Experimental Romance.' Nothing is so simple; it is all pure science now, he tells us, in this domain of literature. It is the Baconean method, though he chooses to call it the method of Claude Bernard. 'Vive la France!' That great physiologist looked for his facts first and his conclusions afterwards—so must the fiction-writers of to-day. He discovered that heredity was nearly everything in the determination of the destiny of the minutest organism. There was only one thing else—the influence of surroundings. Given a knowledge of these two circumstances, and you ought to be able to tell to a hair's breadth how the organism is going to turn out. Well, the novelist must proceed on the same principles. He must work just like the physiologist, only in another field. Brave words! This is the 'experimental method' in romance, and *Nana* is the fruit of the methods, like the *Assommoir* before it. That writing room at Médan is really a lecture theatre, and its chief article of furniture is no more than an operating-table. *Nana*, of course, continues the series of 'family' romances, by which I do not exactly mean romances fit for the family. In this respect Zola follows Balzac, who is one of his very few gods. It relates the fortunes of one of the *Assommoir* group. In the last book we left Coupeau's child in a piteous state. The drunken father had half-starved her; so, finding there was nothing to eat in the house, and very little to wear, she took a certain resolution. Well, in the new book we see the resolution carried out. The curtain of the *Assommoir* dropped on a little draggled-tailed hussy; the curtain of *Nana* rises on a mythological queen. Nana has found her way to the stage, and she has been picked out of the gaffs in which she made her *début* by an enterprising manager, who wants a heroine for his *Blonde Venus*. It is a piece of the fleshly school. Nana has no talent, at least none for the stage, though in other departments of public life she has faculty enough. She cannot sing, she cannot play; but then no more could Venus, her prototype. The manager is delightfully frank about her among friends, and he gives his theatre a name which even Zola does not venture to print without the help of the asterisk. He has had *Nana* mentioned in all the right quarters. The theatre is full on the opening night; it is a grand defile of the naughtiness of Paris—the old guard and the new.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Nana is launched, and we soon leave the theatre to follow her to the more sensational scenes of her own home. Her equipage is the finest in the Bois; men begin to behave very badly to their families for her sake; and presently, as in duty bound, she scores a suicide. Here, methinks, there has been a little poaching on Daudet's preserve, for the suicide comes about just as in *Froment Jeune*. A is ruining himself for the love of Nana; B, his steady brother, comes to expostulate with the syren. But he simply takes the fever on his own account; while A, disgusted at this behaviour in a near relative, draws first blood on himself in the category of Nana's fatal triumphs. The life behind the scenes, both at the theatre and at Nana's house, is described with all Zola's minute art. It is a quick succession of balls, suppers, fêtes, and every species of debauchery, with the devil to pay the piper. Then Nana, after the fashion of many monarchs, tires even of reigning. Her heart acknowledges a passion, or at least a fancy: she falls under the influence of a low comedian, who beats her. It is *bizarre*, but it is at least a change. Her glory is obscured for a time; Paris misses her from its lurid heaven, and is inconsolable for her loss. Then, one day, she tires of the comedian—perhaps he does not beat her enough—and she comes back to a second apotheosis on the scene of her old triumphs. Paris goes mad once more, and a month afterwards forgets all about her. A new star has appeared. Somebody else has come out at some other theatre, and has, perhaps, persuaded some other ninny to put himself to death. It is all over with Nana, and she goes down with a run. She falls from stage to stage of poverty and sickness, until at last she commits suicide, in her own fashion, by nursing a child with the small-pox, perishing just as French glory is about to perish in the conflict with Prussia. The crowds of the boulevards are shouting *à Berlin!* as her eyes close on the worldly scene. Do you think there is no moral in all this? You are greatly mistaken. Here it is, almost in M. Zola's own words. The upper classes have corrupted the people, or have suffered them to grow corrupt. In the typical Nana, the lower class takes its unconscious revenge by corrupting the corrupters. Society—that very old friend of French declamation—sins against the people in making them base; the people, by a natural operation of reciprocity, make society itself rotten to the core. There you have the purpose of the book; and note that Nana's death coincides with the moment at which French society is supposed to have been at its worst.

The first few numbers, of course, carry us no farther than the very beginning of Nana's triumphs. It would be unfair to judge the work from this specimen, but it is certainly not too much to say of it that most of the interest is to come. However, it contains all the notes of Zola's workmanship. He treats the matter of Holywell-street in the manner of the dissecting-room. Voilà! There are terrible phrases in this first chapter, and I defy you to get through ten lines of it without having your slang dictionary by your side. It is real, real, real; as realism is understood by this school—the 'actual cantery.' People swear real oaths; and, as you have seen, their naughty words are sometimes too much for the printer. The other and less objectionable note of the style is in a certain tediousness of description, and as of a man who wants to say all. 'Things as they are' is the motto of Zola; but he sometimes makes it include all things, even those we care nothing about. The first chapter is little more than an account of how a theatre looks as people are pouring in to take their seats, or rather, how it looks before they pour in, how it looks while they pour in, and how it looks after. Certain passages are mere piles of epithet. The author wants to say that there were posters in the vestibule of the theatre, and this is how he says it: 'In the raw clearness of the gaslight, and on the yellow nakedness of the hall, whose thin decoration, of the style of the Empire, gave it the effect of the peristyle of a temple in cardboard, great yellow posters, with big black letters, bore Nana's name;' and so on for the dress, the shoulders, the shirt-fronts, of half the people in the house.

This is realism *à la mode*, and my firm conviction is that it can never last. I have the honour to share that conviction with M. Alexandre Dumas; and I think it not unlikely that we may have a spirited profession of his creed in the forthcoming preface to the two reprints which conclude the series of his dramatic works. It can never last: not because the French will grow disgusted with it—it is too much to expect that of them; but because they will grow tired. They will forsake realism as they forsake Nana, and poor Zola had better have his eye on a small-pox patient, for he may want him by and by. It is a fashion, and there never was such a people for the fashions since mutability was first put into the soul of man. I think *Nana* is a good thing as I think the *Assommoir* is a good thing, just because it tends to hasten the *dénouement*. The vice of the French school—its vice of the analysis of nastiness common to all of them within the measure of their powers, to the Romantics as well as to the Naturalists—is here carried to its extreme. It will be absolutely impossible to go much further in uncleanliness. But you are not to suppose that this interesting nation will then be at the end of its resources. No; they will turn moral and correct, and they will know how to become leaders of literary fashion in that style. Anything and everything *pour les nouveautés*. In ten years from this time, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge may be translating every French novel as it comes out.

"ALB," in the *World*.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.

Map of Bombay. Map of India. Almanack, 1879. Geography and History of the Island. Population. Trade and Industry. Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal). Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City. Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay. Excursions from Bombay. Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co. during 1879. (Outward Route). Do. (Homeward Route). Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad. Tonga Dawks. G. I. P. Railway. B. B. and C. I. Railway. Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*. Through Train between Bombay and Madras. Through Train between Madras and Bombay. Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta. Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay. Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan. Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay. Steam Navigation Companies. Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c. Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares. Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY— Government of Bombay. Political Department. Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay. Miscellaneous Civil Appointments. Foreign Consuls at Bombay. Public Works Department. Military Appointments. Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff. Distribution of the Bombay Army. Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Land Revenue Department. Registration Department. Marine Department. Financial Department. Ecclesiastical Establishment. Judicial Department. Educational Department. Customs Department. Telegraph Department. General Post Office. Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes. Bills of Exchange. Fixed Stamp duties. Discount Table (English Money.) Discount Table Indian Money.) Indian Money Table. Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values. Exchange and Overland Money Order Table. Municipality of Bombay. Bombay Christian Burial Board. Presidency Magistrates' Court. Bombay Jail—House of Correction. MERCANTILE DIRECTORY— Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay. Bank. Miscellaneous Professions and Trades. Public Offices and Institutions. FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY. GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, on
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.
A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, up to great weight, regularly ridden, first charger R. H. A. Price Rs. 1,000.
A white Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.
A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 500
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hds. high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.
A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 300
A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very castey, carries 13 stone well is a splendid trotter, and gallops well. Rs. 450.
A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.
A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.
An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. *Demy*, 400 *pp.*
PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.
COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.
The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
The Salt Act, 1877.
The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.
The Indian Ports Act, 1875.
The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.
The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.
The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS, (ENGRAVERS.)
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, | POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. | Poona: 1, East Street.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY
AND THE
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CLOCKS.
The Anchor 8-day Time-Piece, with Barometer, Thermometer and Calendar, in Nickel and Gold, and standing on Marble Plinth, size 9 inches high, fitted in case for travelling.
Price—Rs. 135, Cash.

Marble Clocks
Of every description, suitable for the Drawing or Dining-room, Black Marble, Black and Red, Black and Green, with Gold lines.
Priced Cash—Rs. 74, 95, and 102.

Clocks
In handsome Carved Ebony cases, with Red and Blue China Dials and ornamentation, with deep tone Gong, revival of the early English style.
Priced Cash—Rs. 180, 225 and 270.

Bracket Clocks.
In Walnut and Oak Wood, &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 48 and 75.

Ditto.
Striking on deep toned Gong.
Cash—Rs. 86, 117 and 122.
Handsome Ormolu and White Marble Drawing-room Clocks, style Louis XIV., &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 45, 59, 70, 117.
On Stand with Glass Shades.

School and Office Wall Clocks.
Cash—Rs. 16, 18, 20, 25, 50, 72, 100, 140, 158, 162.

The Army and Navy Clock.
Priced Cash—Rs. 50, 60, 65 and 80.

Carriage Clocks,
In great variety, priced from Rs. Cash 86 to 216.

Full particulars on application.
All Watch and Clock Repairs executed on the premises with care and despatch by Experienced English Workmen.
November 17, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

HAVE JUST OPENED out a LARGE STOCK of NEW GOODS in every DEPARTMENT specially selected for the present season.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

"Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with Collar attached	6	8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with Collar attached	5	8	,,
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, best quality	5	8	,,
All Long Cloth	4	0	,,
Best Quality Oxford Cloth, with Collar attached	6	0	,,
Fine Spun Silk, neat Patterns, Collar attached	18	8	,,
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	9	0	,,
,, Silk and Wool ,, ,,	9	8	,,

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very light and cool	11	0	each
Oxford, absorbing and cool	11	0	,,
Cambric	7	8	,,
Silk and Wool, soft light, most comfortable	19	0	,,
All silk (a great luxury) for the hot weather	26	0	,,
Wove Flannel for the cold weather	19	0	,,

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf, new shades	1	8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from 3 8 to	5	0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spots	2	8	each
Silk Long Scarfs, in all the new, plain and Fancy Colours	5	8	,,
Silk Windsors ,, ,, ,,	3	0	,,
Black Silk Ties in every width from 1 to	3	8	,,
The New Silk Pin Scarfs (suited to present style of Coats), in all colours	3	8	,,
The "Four-in-hand," makes a splendid knot, in all colours	3	8	,,

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets and Sun Hats, a good assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen 5 to	6	8	each
Drill on Cork Helmets, covered white drill	8	8	,,
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen 13 8 to	15	0	,,
Andrée's Terai Hat for Ladies and Gentlemen	18	8	,,
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5	0	,,
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes, in Brown, Black, Drab and Fawn	9	8	,,
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2	0	,,
Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe	20	0	,,
Cavalry Spike Rs. 10 8, Gilt Chin Chain	5	0	,,
Infantry ,, ,, 7 8 ,, ,,	5	0	,,

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, RIDING WHIP CORDS, &c., &c.
Specially selected for Indian Wear.

Our new Catalogue forwarded on application.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	0	10	4
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	12	11	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	12	8	13	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	14	8	15	0

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

Hhds. containing about 48 galls. or 24 dozs. are now coming forward for the present Season of the undernoted Medocs.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls	142	0	151	0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	198	0	213	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10 Rampart Row

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system ...each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
EADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

Now Ready
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA—Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE GUIDE contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Description of Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Aroonum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit in those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NOTICES.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAP INDIAN RATES.
THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.
After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.
Every kind of Insurance business transacted.
Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
MACFARLANE & GILBERT, Solicitors, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
AT the FIFTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported.
That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.
That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had been paid to the representatives of deceased members, and
THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS are now upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and the REVENUE upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING per annum.
Copies of Annual Report and all further information can be obtained on application.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secy.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.
Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd. ....Rs. 170
St. Emilion do. do. do. .... ,, 220
St. Julien do. do. do. .... ,, 275
Medoc per dozen quarts .... ,, 10
St. Julien do. .... ,, 15
Margaux do. .... ,, 28
BRANDY IN CASES.
Cognac Vieux per dozen.......Rs. 16
Cognac Champagne do. .... ,, 20
Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.
BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.
THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its five tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effects, specially suitable to hot climates.
Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Agents, 3, Church Lane.
Bombay, 30th October 1879.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT, MAHABLESHWUR.
SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.
F. ORR,
House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1878.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try you Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores, on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulated healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their advertisements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA, NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the several stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on some line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and any advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publisher Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.